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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon....	...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipe Market	...Dep.	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	9.12	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	9.18	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	5.40	6.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	5.47	6.16
Fanling ...	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	—	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	6.38	7.07

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Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [35

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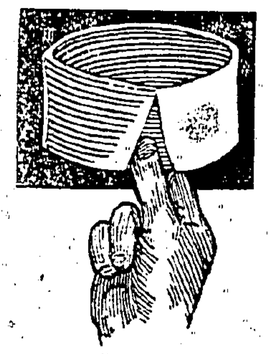
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

ARE SCOTSMEN MEAN?

AN ADVERTISING STUNT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, December 9th.

It is soothing to a maligned nation to see Arnold Bennett denying in a *Sunday Pictorial* article that Scotsmen are really mean. He regards the libellous label as an ingenious method of advertising ourselves for nothing, and, though he himself protests against the use of the label, he admits that it will stick for ever. In every respect we agree with the novelist. The legend about our meanness is sound advertising, and we would be disobeying one of the principal articles in the creed of publicity if we did not encourage it ourselves. It was a Lord Northcliffe dictum that the best advertising lay in being talked about; it did not matter whether you were reviled or praised, so long as someone said something about you. Henry Ford was never angry at Ford car jokes; he encouraged them by publishing the latest ones regularly in a monthly periodical emanating from the Detroit works. Harry Lauder never denies the personal libel of parsimony; he is always ready to stress to an interviewer the popular conception of himself, because he knows the value of such advertising. That is also why the best Aberdeen stories are coined in the Granite City. As a nation we collect the results of such advertising daily. Before the echo of the Premier's St. Andrew's Night words praising our frugality has died down Arnold Bennett says flattering things about us—and so the good work goes on. Should we not be really sorry if the meanness libel against us were silenced for ever? Ireland has done its best to kill the absurdity of the stage Irishman. Wigan has done its utmost to destroy the music-hall jokes that rises above that place. But have we not a shrewdness that rises above travesty? We know quite well that the Scottish regard for the bawbees is magnified out of all proportion. But we know that there is a modicum of truth in the libel, and we further know the wonderful publicity qualities that lie in exaggeration. So, let them say.

A GREAT CURLING BONSPIEL.

"A' the hills are covered wi' snaw,
Winter's noo come fairly."

And all the lochs are covered with ice and skaters and curlers are holding the great open air carnival of the winter season. Curling bonspiels are being played all over Scotland, and so severe has been the frost that the great national match between the North of Scotland and the South was played on Carsebreck Loch in Perthshire for the first time in thirteen years, and the contest resulted in a win for the North by 223 shots. All classes and all ages took part in the bonspiel: the average years of the players in one of the Dunkeld rinks was 68,—there is no age limit for a curler. Not being an all-season sport curling attracts sportsmen from many other games. On the ice there was seen Mr. J. M. Dykes, of the Scottish Rugby Union; Messrs Gordon Lockhart and Joe Anderson, of golf fame; and many figures familiar in other fields of sport. Bailie Robin Welsh, the president of the Scottish Rugby Union, who is one of the keenest of the Edinburgh curlers, was ably assisted in his rink by Mrs. Welsh, the latter exhibiting quite as much skill in propelling the stones over the ice as she is accustomed to show in sending tennis balls over the net. Several other ladies took part in the play, and although the granite stones are not by any means light, they wielded them with more apparent ease than the men. The skips were not quite easy about the women—it was difficult to be frank with them after the manner in which they shouted orders, praise, or blame to the male members of their rinks. As is customary at these gatherings, many clergyman took part, and were among the most enthusiastic players. After watching one perspiring wearer of the cloth for a few minutes a spectator remarked—"It's the first time I've ever seen a meenister with his coat aff." Nearly everyone had a balmoral, but it rather marred the proprieties to see that Highland bonnet worn along with plus fours and a highly coloured woollen pullover. The Atholl rinks came in tartan trews, red-tabbed jackets and diced bonnets, and the Macrae Club in brilliant tartan waistcoats.

AN OLD SCOTTISH MYSTERY.

The Society wedding of the month, that of Lord Balneil and Lady Mary Cavendish, recalls a tremendous sensation of the early eighties—the sacrilegious entering of the mausoleum at Dunecht, near Aberdeen, and the stealing of the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, great-great-grandfather of the bridegroom. On a bleak December morning *forty-four years ago* an estate worker observed that a slab over the staircase leading to the vault had been removed. Police officers sent to investigate made a shocking discovery. On descending the stair they found that not only had the coffin of the Earl been rudely hauled from the recess on which it had lain for exactly a year, but that its body had vanished from the vault. During the subsequent search for the vandals who had stolen it controversy raged, of course, as to the motives for the ghoulish deed. Some suggested revenge—a theory quickly discounted, however, as the Earl had been a model landlord; others suggested that the thieves were simply out to get a ransom from the relatives for the return of the body; while not a few scented dark romance from the fact that the Earl had died in Italy and that his body had been embalmed by a Florentine physician. Curiously enough, this last theory received some substantiation from an Aberdeen cabby, who informed the police that a month or two before the discovery he had taken two dark-eyed, Italian-looking gents to and from Dunecht, and that they had questioned him about the mansion and the vault. But, alas for romance! Some months later the Earl's body, rolled in a blanket, was found in a hedge-hole near the house, and suspicion fell, not on any dark-eyed stranger, but on a local vermin-killer named Soutar. Soutar admitted having written anonymous letters about the outrage, but strenuously denied being the perpetrator. He was found guilty, nevertheless, and sentenced to five years, at the end of which time he nonchalantly returned to his vermin-killing, dying recently at a ripe old age.

A BARRIE LOVE LETTER.

Miss Haldane has written a book about her mother that well-known Scotswoman, Mrs. Haldane of Cloan, who died a few months ago in her hundredth year, and among the many good things in the volume perhaps the gem is Sir James Barrie's self-described "love letter." He had visited Mrs. Haldane in 1924, and he afterwards wrote to her as follows:—

"Dear Mrs. Haldane, You have a 'personality' if ever any one had. I never thought to see the day when I could be in a house with the Lord Chancellor without thinking him the dominant figure (and Miss Haldane is pretty good at personality also), but I tell you plain you bowl them over. I believe I went a drive with her and a walk with him, but you swallowed them up (Aaron's rod); and in my memory Cloan consists of you. I see you vividly knitting that shawl (to which my compliments) and looking the dearest person I have seen for years and years. You really do make the intruder into that serene room feel more hopeful about the world. Some of the loveliest lines in English poetry are very like you. It would not be bad to call you an ode to immortality. Of course, I am using strong language, but this is frankly a love letter. I know a great deal more about your son now. I know, for instance, who is his 'spiritual home.' My love to all at Cloan, and graters,' as the schoolboys say, to myself for having been there."

EARL HAIG AND FREEMASONRY.

Bro. Field-Marshal the Right Hon. the Earl Haig, K.T., has been installed Right Worshipful Master of Elgin's Lodge at Leven, No. 91. The lodge is a venerable one, having been founded so long ago as 1763, and, in accepting office as its Master, Earl Haig is following in the foot-steps of his father, the late Mr. John Haig, of Cameron Bridge, and of his brother, the late Mr. Hugh Veitch Haig, of Ramornie. Earl Haig was initiated in the lodge a good many years ago, but the fulfilment of his military and other duties prevented his completing his degrees until February of last year. The installation ceremony was performed by Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C.M.G., Past Grand Master Mason of Scotland, Provincial Grand Master of Fife and Kinross.

A CURLING STORY.

Here is a tale of curlers that comes from Castle-Douglas with the statement that it bears the hall-mark of truth. The lads of the village were having a day on the ice and had made arrangements with a local baker to send them up a big steak pie for their mid-day meal. The pie duly arrived—a noble specimen, and very hot. The fun was fast and furious just then, and a stoppage of play was not to be thought of. One of the skips told the messenger to "put the pie at the edge of the pond and cover it with coats to keep it hot." When the curlers had finished their game they gathered round the pile of coats. On raising them no pie was seen—but there was a nice clean hole in the ice (which was very thin at that part) exactly the shape of the pie-dish. And then it was the roarin' game indeed.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

NO PROTECTION FOR STEEL AND IRON.

PREMIER AND TARIFF PLEDGE.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, stated in the House of Commons last month that the application of the iron and steel trades for the appointment of a committee under the Safeguarding of Industries procedure was referred to the Committee on Civil Research, and its report had been received by the Cabinet.

The committee had heard a large number of witnesses representing both the employers and the employees engaged in the iron and steel and allied trades. The evidence showed that foreign competition, aided by long hours and low wages and depreciated currency, had been severely felt by the manufacturers, and had the Government been able to deal with the iron and steel industry in isolation they might have regarded the case for an enquiry as complete.

It became clear, however, in the course of these investigations that the safeguarding of basic industries of this magnitude would have a repercussion of a far wider character which might be held to be in conflict with the Government's declaration in regard to a general tariff.

In all the circumstances the Government had come to the conclusion that the application could not be granted, although the Government would keep this industry under close observation with a view to promoting its well-being.

It was hoped that the loan for railway development in East Africa recently approved would be found helpful, and further similar projects were under consideration.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement.

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GENERAL MANAGERS,
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Advances made on Landed Property, Goods, etc

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Telegraphic Address: "RELYAT."

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Night, Sunday or Holiday Ring up Kowloon 622.

[110

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Drink a cup of Bovril on coming out of the water after a good swim.

It will fill you with a delightful warm satisfied feeling. It will stimulate the circulation, and diminish the risk of a chill. It will also give you more strength and energy for your next swim.

BOVRIL

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"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

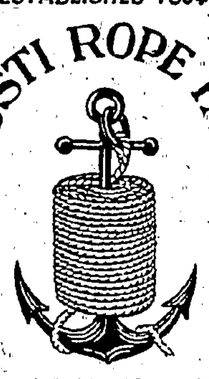
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Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for our

HIGH GRADE COTTON SOCKS,

We have recently installed the latest machinery, making it the

MOST MODERN KNITTING FACTORY IN HONGKONG.

We can now cope with the largest orders in the shortest time, and invite enquiries from Wholesale and Export Firms who are interested in a class of Cotton Socks which have rapidly acquired a wide reputation throughout the Far East and India for Quality and Dependability.

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A DINNER DANCE

WILL BE HELD EVERY

TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY
and
SATURDAY.

Dinners served from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Special Menus on Wednesdays and Saturdays ...Price $3.50

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DANCING AND MEALS A LA CARTE UNTIL MIDNIGHT

SUNDAYS:—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

During Tiffin and After Tea.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

A DEAL IN SILK.

MATERIAL WHICH WAS NOT OF RIGHT WIDTH.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wood, the Kwong Wah & Co., of 37, Wing On Street, were plaintiffs in an action against P. M. Pinquet & Co., of 17, Queen's Road Central.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks (Messrs. Hastings, Dennys & Bowley) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. Vaux (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented defendants.

Plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had committed a breach of contract in the sale of ten pieces of artificial silk, delivered to them for $661.28. Plaintiffs rejected the material because it did not comply with the stipulation in the contract as to the width of the pieces. The width should have been 28 inches. They therefore held that the material was unsaleable, and claimed $661.28, the amount paid to defendants.

For the defence it was stated that out of the ten pieces supplied, six pieces were 25 inches to 30 inches wide. It was admitted that the remaining pieces were not so wide. The defence also complained that the plaintiffs unrolled all the pieces and returned them, without giving any reason for doing so. It was also argued that when plaintiffs found that some of the pieces were of no use, they should have informed the defendants, and have left the other pieces untouched.

Finally, Mr. Vaux argued for the defence that the material was such as to make it almost impossible for even an expert to measure it accurately. It was also held that after much handling the material would shrink and consequently the width would be decreased.

Samples of the silk were affixed to the writ. The hearing was adjourned until to-day, when the silk will be brought to Court and measured.

SEQUEL TO PEAK THEFT.

TELEPHONE CO. WORKMAN SENT TO GAOL.

The sequel to the disappearance of a diamond ring valued at $500, the property of Mrs. G. Arthur, from her residence No. 377, The Peak, recently, was heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, when a workman was sent to prison for six months with hard labour.

Two men, both employees of the Telephone Co., were charged with the theft of the ring and alternatively with receiving the article knowing it to have been unlawfully obtained.

Sub-Detective Inspector Shaftain, who prosecuted, said the first defendant had pleaded guilty to possession of the ring, but the evidence to prove the charge of theft was very weak. It was known that the defendants were detailed for duty in effecting repairs to Mrs. Arthur's telephone on the 12th inst., and it was supposed the theft was committed then. A second ring valued at $150 was also stolen.

The men were arrested following information received by the Detective Department, but in the meantime the ring was turned over to the second defendant who had pawned it through the medium of a woman, the principal tenant of a flat he visited.

This woman told the Magistrate that although doubtful of accepting the ring she did so on being told by defendant that it was a ring worn by his sister. She then consented to pawn it for him. She was paid $2 for her share in disposing of the ring, which was pawned for $300.

Mrs. Arthur said that she missed the ring only two days ago. The last time she was it was ten days ago. She could not say whether second defendant was in the house on the day in question.

His Worship found that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the second man, and he discharged him. First defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment as he had pleaded guilty.

Sub-Detective Inspector Shaftain asked if his Worship would make any order in regard to the ring.

His Worship said that there was no evidence of bad faith against the pawnbroker, as it was quite customary for Chinese to send their amahs to the pawnbrokers. Otherwise he could have made an order for the ring to be returned to Mrs. Arthur without payment or on such terms as he might have thought fit to make. As it was, he could only order the ring to be returned on payment of the principal, without any interest.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient of Saigon in their latest circular say:—

Since our last report prices have dropped especially for prompt shipment. Some sales of No. 1 and 2 white Saigon rice have been made to Shanghai for January-February shipment. This is practically no demand from the others Far Eastern markets or from Europe.

The supply of paddy is regular but not very abundant up to the present.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to December 31st, 1925, is 1,426,372.836 tons against 1,102,706 in 1924.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25% brokens round grain: Hongkong $6.60, per picul of 134 lbs., f.o.b. Saigon; £0.13.2, per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; yen 8.90, per picul of 134 lbs., f.o.b. Saigon.

White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality: Hongkong $6.40 per picul of 134 lbs., f.o.b. Saigon; £0.12.10 per cwt., f.o.b. Saigon; yen 8.65, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

For January-February shipment.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 20TH, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	$1,060 buy., 1,060/65 sa.
Do., London	£127 nom.
Chartered Bank	£21½ nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£29½ nom.
Do., C.	£13½ nom.
P. & O. Bank	£9½ nom.
East Asia Bank	$35 nom.
Canton Insurance	$590 buy.
China Underwriters	$3½ nom.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	$253 buy.
Yangtsze Insurance	$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	$600 sel.
Douglases	$33 sel.
H.K., C. & M. Steamboats	$24 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	$4½ nom.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$38 nom.
Do. (Def.), London	$45 nom.
Do. " Hongkong	—
Shell Transports	97/- nom.
Star Ferries	$60 sel.
Waterboats	$16 buy.
Oriental Navigations	—
China Sugars	$31 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$48 nom.
Benguets	$1.90 nom.
Kaiian Mining Ad.	44/- buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 33 sel.
Do. (single)	Tls. 20 nom.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5.45 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Raubs	$5.80 sel.
Tronoh Mines	55/- nom.
Ural Caspians	8/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$130 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	$57½ buy.
Hongkews	Tls. 163 nom.
New Engineerings	Tls. 7 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 114 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	$7½ buy.
Hongkong Lands	$64 sel.
Hongkong Realtys (a.p.)	$5 buy.
H.K. Territorials (f.p.)	$6 buy.
Humphreys Estates	$13½ nom.
Prince's Buildings	$150 nom.
Rural Lands	$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 10 sel.
Orientals	Tls. 3 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 60 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 30 sel.
Amusements	$10½ buy.
Canton Ices	$7½ nom.
Cements (combined)	$15½ nom.
Do. (old)	$12½ nom.
Do. (new)	$3 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 10½ buy.
China Lights (combined)	$17½ sel.
Do. (old)	$14 sel.
Do. (new)	$9 sel.
China Providents (comb.)	$30 nom.
Do. (old)	$8 sel.
Do. (new)	—
Constructions	$2½ buy.
Dairy Farms	$17½ sel.
Der A Wing (f.p.)	$10 nom.
Hongkong Electrics	$51 sa.
Macao Electrics	$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	$40 sel.
Do. (old)	$13½ nom.
Do. (new)	$8½ nom.
Hongkong Tramways	$22 buy.
Lane Crawfords	$12½ nom.
Mackintoshs	$21½ nom.
Peak Trams (old)	$16 buy.
Do. (new) (a.p.)	$8 nom.
Sinceres	$11 sel.
Taris	$4 sel.
United Asbestos	$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	$12½ buy.
Do. (new)	$12½ buy.
Wm. Powells	$12 sel.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

SINGAPORE RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. received a cable from Singapore advising that Rubber is now $1.19 per lb. and giving the appended quotations. It is mentioned that the market is a little firmer.

RUBBER PRICES.

Hongkong, January 20th.

	Straits.
Allenbys	$3.50
Alor Gajahs	3.25
Ayer Moleks	3.00
Ayer Panas	14.75
Balgownies	5.50
Bassetts	1.50
Brogas	1.85
Bukit Jelotongs	1.40
Bukit Katils	1.60
Changkat Serdangs	10.00
Connemaras	2.85
Glenealies	2.75
Indragiris	11.00
Jerams	1.45
Jimahs	2.50
Kedahs	4.25
Kempas	10.50
Kuala Sidims	4.25
Lunas	18.00
Malaka Pindas	3.00
Malakoffs	5.25
Mandai Tekongs	1.00
Mayfields	14.00
New Serendahs	5.00
Nyalas	14.25
Pajams	15.00
Punggors	1.65
Sandycrofts	4.50
Scudais	3.75
Sungei Bagans	5.50
Tapahs	30.00
Tambalaks	1.60
Teluk Ansons	17.50
United Malaccas	2.00
Utan Simpans	5.30

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Predecessors to the Texas Rangers and the Canadian North-west Mounted Police were the Robin Red Breasts, or Scarlet Vests whose headquarters was in Bow Street, London, in the early part of the Eighteenth Century. Theirs was the task of chasing the bold bandits who infested the woods and robbed the coaches on the roads leading to York and London. In "Dick Turpin," which comes to the Queen's Theatre, Tom Mix has the rôle of Turpin and his famous band of cowboys are the "Scarlet Vests." Scowling Sid Jordon, as Sergeant of the Runners, has many an encounter with "Dick"—and poor Sid winds up a bit better than usual, for he does manage to capture his quarry. In the seven years he has been pursuing Tom Mix in "Westerns" he never scored a win.

Stand and Deliver!

The Romantic Story of the greatest Knight of the road and the staunchest horse that ever trod the King's Highway!

DICK TURPIN

WITH

TOM MIX

A thrilling drama of the open road in the good old days!

THURSDAY to SATURDAY *at the* **QUEEN'S**

INVESTMENTS.

WE BUY:—			WE SELL:—		
1/20	Banks	1	Canton Ins.	100	S'pore Trams
10/20	Unions	100	C. Lights (old)	200/500	L. Crawfords
100/500	Centrus.	100	do. (new)	100/500	Underwriters
50	Electrics	100/500	Sugars	100/500	Peak Trams
500	Malakoffs	5/10	Wharves	50	Realties
500	Glenealys	500	Raubs		
500	Ayer Mo'eks	50/100	Amusements		
500	Kedahs	50	L. Crawfords		
100	Malaka Pin.				

100	Dairy Farms
100	Moutries
100/500	Electrics
10/20	Bk. Fires
10/20	Canton Ins.

SMALL INVESTORS,
10, Des Voeux Road.
TEL. 4620. [125

USE COLGATE'S SHAVING STICKS AND RIBBON DENTAL CREAM





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BANK OF CANTON BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The thirty-seventh report of the Board of Directors states:

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

The net profit for the year, after providing for all Directors' and Auditors' fees, amount to $1,043,016.15 which with the amount brought forward from last year $773,124.38 gives an amount available for division of $1,816,140.53.

From this amount an interim dividend of $2 per share on 240,000 shares ($480,000) has already been paid, leaving a balance of $1,336,140.53 available for appropriation which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of $2 per share	$480,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	8,000.00
To carry forward to a new profit and loss account	848,140.53
	$1,336,140.53

Directors.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Sir Robert Ho Tung now retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, and Messrs. Linstead & Davis who now retire and offer themselves for re-election.

B. G. M. BERNARD,
Chairman.

HONGKONG IMPORTS.

BUSINESS STAGNANT.

The following extracts are made from the fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The market remains virtually unchanged with little or no new business in either Greys, Whites or Fancies. Both descriptions of cotton show an upward tendency. Latest quotations to hand from Liverpool are those of 14th instant, *i.e.*, Mid. Am. 10.80 "Spot," Eg. Sakel 18.55d. latter an advance of over 2d. per pound on lowest point touched on December 23rd, 1925.

Cotton Yarn.—The situation is practically unchanged, and dealers are still holding aloof from the market. Nominal quotations are:—No. 10s $175/185, No. 12s $190/196, No. 16s $205/210, No. 20s $210/215. Arrivals 600 bales. Shipment *nil*. Sales *nil*. Unsold stock 4,500 bales. Bargains 3,800 bales.

Woollens.—Nothing to report.

Raw Cotton.—No sales to report.

Metals.—Spot business stagnant, with few enquiries forward.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 350,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, $4.35 per sack; American Straight, $3.60 per sack; American Cut off, $3.60 per sack; Shanghai Flour, $3.55 per sack; Australian No. 1, $3.60 per sack; Canadian Cut off, $3.20 per sack. Market easier on account of smaller demand from outports.

Sugar.—Market very quiet.

Saltpetre.—Market remains very dull since last report.

KIDNAPPING CASES.

A CHINESE WOMAN CONVICTED.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Kowloon yesterday, with kidnapping a 12-year-old girl, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. It was stated that defendant took the girl from Portland Street to Tsun Wan, where she tried to sell her.

CHARGES AGAINST FOUR MEN.

Four men appeared before Mr. Hamilton in the afternoon on a charge of kidnapping a small boy. One of the men was charged with being concerned in the kidnapping of four other boys. The case against this man was proceeded with, while the charges against the others were put back.

Inspector W. Pincott, who prosecuted, said that on the 8th inst., about 7 o'clock in the evening, four boys who were in Parkes Street were taken by the defendant to a house in Mongkok. On their way to the house they were taken to a barber shop and had their hair trimmed. One of the boys managed to escape, but the other three were taken to Macao. Clothes were bought for them, and on the day of their arrival in Macao a man and his wife came to the house where they were kept, but because of the high price demanded, refused to make a purchase.

The house where they were kept was raided by the Macao Police, and prisoner was arrested.

His Worship adjourned the case until this morning.

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS" DEFEAT CLUB II.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* defeated the Hockey Club II. by seven goals to five in a match on the Kowloon Marina ground on Tuesday evening. Midshipman Stephenson scored five of the *Hawkins* goals.

CRICKET.

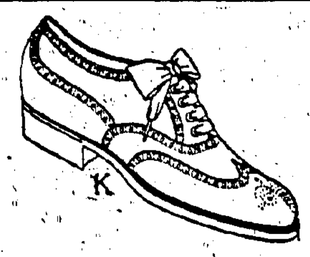
C.S.C.C. 1ST XI. v. CHINESE R.C.

The following will represent the C.S.C.C. in a league match on the Chinese ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday:—F. J. de Rome (captain), G. R. Sayer, A. E. Wood, E. C. Fincher, E. B. Reed, H. G. Wallington, E. W. Hamilton, F. E. Lawrence, F. Baker, F. H. Holdman, and B. D. Evans.

C.S.C.C. "A" v. H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. in a friendly match on the C.S.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday:—W. H. Edmonds (captain), H. E. Strange, B. C. K. Hawkins, H. P. Westlake, E. A. Bastin, C. Sara, H. F. Harper, F. E. Booker, T. W. Carr, R. S. W. Patterson, and G. G. Edwards. Reserves: R. A. Smith, H. R. Rose, and E. J. Edwards.

"K"



BROGAN SHOES.

A Walking Shoe of distinctive appearance and comfortable wear.

Stocked in Tan Willow Calf in three smart shapes, also Black Box Calf in a medium width toe.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building. Des Vœux Road.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FINEST MACAO LOBSTERS

COOKED AND READY FOR THE TABLE.

50 Cents per lb.

MACAO SOLES.

60 Cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

We have been appointed Agents of the above well-known corporation, and are prepared to issue policies at favourable rates for fire, accidents, life, motor-car and burglary, etc.

Agents:

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.,

124] 1A, CHATER ROAD.

WINTRY DAYS

OUTSIDE, AND INSIDE THE GLOW OF A CHEERFUL ROOM.

A room with a glowing Gas fire, where it is a luxury merely to lounge in your favourite chair and forget all your worries.

No bother about coal, no sulky fire that has to be coaxed, no dirt. Nothing to do but turn a tap and strike a match: in other words

COMFORT ON TAP.

Therefore,

INSTAL GAS NOW AND ENSURE YOUR COMFORT.

[96

A.P.B.

S.S. "BELGENLAND."

WORLD TOURISTS ARRIVE HERE TO-DAY.

The second of the tourist vessels to arrive in Hongkong this season is due here early this morning—the s.s. *Belgenland*, the Red Star liner, which carries a large party under the aegis of the American Express Company.

The vessel (27,200 tons gross) is carrying on this cruise more than 400 passengers. It is stated that not a passenger of the 475 brought to China by the *Belgenland* last winter departed without making substantial purchases of silk, carvings, furniture, curios, jewellery and other Chinese goods, and it is not anticipated that this winter's party on the *Belgenland* will be less liberal buyers than her passengers of last winter.

The ship herself is an oil burner of 697 feet in length and 78 feet in breadth, and is engaged in the summer Trans-Atlantic travel between New York and Europe. She is an international ship in the broadest sense. Designed and built at Belfast (completed in 1923), the *Belgenland* is owned by American stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company with headquarters in New York, and is operated by the Red Star Line, the principal steamship organization operating between the United States and Belgium. She flies the British flag but her home port is Antwerp and she is managed from New York.

The *Belgenland's* commander, Captain John Bradshaw is an American citizen, officers are chiefly English and her stewards and chefs are English or Belgian. She carries a total crew of 601 persons, of whom 40 are women, including stewardesses, hairdressers, nurses, maids and laundresses. Two surgeons and a dentist, a physical director in charge of the gymnasium, a cruise director and his staff of 15 men, a master of ceremonies, an educational director and lecturer, two pursers, two bandmasters, an editor for the ship's daily paper, three printers and a minister of the gospel are also included in the ship's personnel. The kitchen and dining-room staff total 325 men.

In her deck arrangement the ship is ideal for cruising. Her promenade deck is enclosed with panels of glass that can be readily lowered to a point permitting a clear view of the sea from one's steamer chair, the space available for chairs being unusually broad. At night this deck is frequently used as a ball-room, and when decorated with multi-coloured electric globes and flags, presents a charming appearance. A feature of the upper deck is a space for sports, of generous proportions, where deck tennis, golf, shuffle board and other games are played.

Other features of the vessel relating directly to recreation are as follow:—Two large and well equipped gymnasiums, an indoor swimming pool, with Turkish bath attached and two outdoor pools, the largest on any ship. Three verandah cafés, available for refreshment, table games or dancing. A Japanese tea garden for dining or dancing.

In her public rooms the ship presents an appeal to varied tastes. Forward on the promenade deck is a drawing room for restful quiet, fitted with wide armed easy chairs, and having an open hearth.

THE "SOCIAL CENTRE."

In the centre of the ship is the lounge extending from side to side. It has wide bay windows, a big fireplace, a library, recesses for writing, broad sofas and many comfortable chairs and tables for games. This is the social centre of the ship, a most livable, attractive apartment.

A few steps beyond the lounge is the smoking room. It is a hall in size and of strong individuality. The walls are paneled in richly tinted cedar in old English and a fireplace with firedogs of fretted brass. The rich colouring of the wood paneling in this room is an admirable background for lighting sconces of old silver that ornament the walls. Beyond this smoking room is a well furnished verandah, an airy though sheltered room with green latticed walls.

Below the main deck are two of the largest apartments in the ship, the restaurant and the reception rooms. Next forward of the restaurant and separated from it by a specially designed glass screen of small panes as clear as crystal (the only one of its kind on a ship) is another apartment which, like the restaurant, extends the full width of the ship and of generous length. This is the reception hall or ball room, designed for the comfort and pleasure of those who like conversation, a cigarette, a concert or dancing after dinner.

Practically all the staterooms on "B" deck are intercommunicating. No less than 32 have private baths, and 8 have private sitting rooms as well. Of the total suites on the ship 11 have private sitting rooms. There are also several suites that have combination or convertible sitting rooms and bedrooms. The walls and ceilings of all staterooms are finished in lustreless white enamel, which, with hangings in rose and other soft colours, give a light and cheerful effect. Practically all the staterooms are fitted with beds of special design and construction of mahogany or other fine woods.

This will be the home of the 400 or more tourists on board for over four months while they are completely circling the globe under the most luxurious conditions, and we can only hope that they may be favoured by our usual good weather during their sojourn in Hongkong so that they may enjoy to the full extent the magnificent and beautiful sights which our Colony can offer.

During her stay in Hongkong the tourists will visit the numerous places of interest. The passengers have been split up into four groups, who in turn will visit the Peak, New Territories and Macao. The vessel will leave Hongkong on Monday at 5 o'clock.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

WHAT THE TOURISTS WILL EAT.

The following list of provisions which have been ordered in advance for delivery to the ship when she arrives here, may interest some people:—10,000 lbs. beef, 300 lbs. calves' liver, 1,500 lbs. mutton, 600 lbs. ox liver, 1,000 lbs. pork, 1,000 lbs. sausages, 1,000 lbs. veal, 800 lbs. corned ox tongues, 600 lbs. corned shoulders, 1,200 lbs. bacon, 500 lbs. ham, 1,000 lbs. butter, 200 lbs. calves' feet, 60 lbs. calves' heads, 600 lbs. ox tails, 1,000 calves' breads, 500 boiling fowls and other provisions.

KENNEDY ROAD COLLAPSE.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON COOLIES WHO WERE KILLED.

On December 30th six coolies were buried by a fall of earth and stone from a slope on which they had been working behind a house in course of erection at Kennedy Road. Four of the coolies were killed as a result of the collapse and the other two were injured.

Yesterday afternoon at the Central Magistracy Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner, continued the inquest on the men killed.

The members of the jury were Messrs. E. O. Graeffe, J. A. Borget and R. Ley.

Mr. E. F. R. Sample, who gave technical evidence at the previous hearing, was recalled and questioned by the Coroner.

The Coroner: While this cut was being made prior to the collapse do you consider the actual digging was properly done?—Witness: Yes I do. If it had not been I should have told them so.

There was no under-cutting?—I did not see any.

The Coroner: When I visited the scene with the jury on the afternoon of the 19th there was a certain amount of under-cutting going on, as a result of which the Public Works Department representative stopped the work on the cut. Did you see any signs of under-cutting prior to the collapse?—No.

Do you consider that since the collapse the cut has been made perfectly safe?—I do.

Another witness said he was the actual sub-contractor, but sub-let the contract to the sub-contractor who had already given evidence. He gave this sub-contractor definite instructions as to how the cut was to be made and how to carry out the work. Witness was there on the morning of the collapse, leaving the place at 1 p.m. He supervised the work being done there every day, and at the time he was satisfied that the cut was being dug properly and was safe. He was not there when the collapse occurred. He had been engaged in this class of work for a matter of twenty years and had never known of such a collapse before. He could offer no opinion as to how the collapse occurred. He saw no under-cutting at any time and had seen none since the collapse.

Mr. R. S. W. Paterson, engineer, of the Buildings Ordinance Office, Public Works Department, said it was part of his duties to inspect new buildings under construction. The site of the new building in course of erection West of No. 24, Kennedy Road, did not come under his notice prior to the collapse. Mr. Wadmore was the overseer in charge and would have inspected this building and site. The first time witness visited the site was on the afternoon of the collapse. He made a careful examination of the place and from his examination he formed an opinion as to what might have caused the collapse. It was purely supposition, but he thought it probable that the working at the foot of the embankment might have caused a certain movement just above it and, as Mr. Sample had said at the previous hearing, slightly loosened a boulder which ultimately caused the slide.

The Coroner: Do you consider the making of this cut at an angle of 22 or 23 degrees was safe?—Taking into consideration the nature of the soil there, I do, your Worship.

In reply to another question, witness said there was the possibility that work at the foot of the slope might have loosened it with under-cutting. Witness said further along from the slope where the collapse took place he thought, when he saw it at the time of the collapse, that the cutting was being made too steep. As to the cutting which actually slipped he had no reason to think that it was cut too steep.

The Coroner: When you speak of another part of the cut where it did not collapse did you notice it that afternoon?—Yes. It appeared to be taken down too steep.

Was that to the West of the slide?—Yes. I thought it had been carried down at approximately 5 to 7 degrees off the perpendicular.

Mr. Sample (through the Coroner) asked if the steep angle referred to had not been shored up since Mr. Patterson's visit on the occasion of the collapse.

Witness: I have only visited the scene of the collapse on one occasion since it occurred and that was two days ago with your Worship and the Jury. On that occasion there was no shoring. To make it fair to Mr. Sample, however, the contour of the cut at the place when I visited it was entirely different to the contour on the first occasion when I saw it. There was not the same overhanging or surcharge on the second visit.

The Coroner: Then the cut at this point has been made safer in the interval?

Witness: In my opinion yes.

Mr. Sample: I think the part Mr. Patterson refers to was shored up, but was subsequently taken down in order to start cutting at the top. I ordered it to be shored up on the day of the collapse and I have been there nearly every day since.

The Coroner said he had no reason to doubt but that it had been shored up if Mr. Sample said so.

The Coroner said he would like to have Mr. A. E. Wright (Engineer in charge of the Buildings Ordinance Office) and the Overseer called. He therefore adjourned the enquiry until to-morrow afternoon.

SUPREME COURT.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL POSSESSION OF LIGHTER.

LEGAL ARGUMENTS ON A LIEN.

Before Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court yesterday, Chan Yuk Chuen was plaintiff in an action against Kwong Fook, of the Hing Ku Slipway, for wrongful conversion of a lighter.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters) was for plaintiff, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ) was for the defendants.

Mr. Jenkin said that it was a claim by plaintiff, owing to the wrongful conversion of a lighter which was his property. Plaintiff had been at all material times the owner of the Chuen On lighter, which he purchased in April, 1923, for $2,100. Soon afterwards he hired the lighter to the Po On Lighter Co. at the rate of $100 per month. Hiring began on April 16th, 1923. Sometime in April, 1924, the Po On handed the lighter to the defendants, who were shipwrights, for the purpose of repairing and strengthening the boat in order that stones may be carried. Defendants did the work.

His Lordship: Was that with the knowledge of plaintiff?

Mr. Jenkin: It would be contemplated by him though he did not know at the time, that a lien against the Po On would be a lien against him.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said, that the bill for repairs was in the neighbourhood of $2,600. The Po On Co. paid on account $1,200 leaving a balance of $1,400. The Po On were then unable to continue hiring the lighter, so they could not pay the balance. Defendants set a lien on the lighter, and started an action against the Po On for the balance of the account. The writ was dated June 4th, 1924, and on June 6th correspondence began between the owner, plaintiff, and the defendants. Plaintiff's solicitor realized that the lien was against plaintiff, and suggested negotiations for settlement of the bill. No settlement was reached, but the defendants clearly knew in June, 1924, that the plaintiff was the owner of the lighter. The next thing was that the defendants obtained judgment against the Po On Co. for $1,413 and costs, the writ being executed on July 5th for the seizure and sale of the property of the defendants, the Po On Co.

THEIR OWN COIN.

The bailiffs went to the shipyard and the defendants in this case, pointed out the lighter, which they knew at the time was not the property of the Po On Co. The lighter was thereupon seized and later sold by Messrs. Hughes & Hough for $238.50, the purchasers being the Slipway Co. themselves. The money was paid into Court and paid out to the Slipway Co.; they were paid back in their own coin.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin argued that the conversion which took place on July 9th destroyed the lien. The defence, he said, was an assertion and a reiteration of the right to hold the lighter by reason of the existence of the lien. The lien of the shipwright for work done was indisputable, but, of course, it would be lost by the loss of possession, and he also lost it by wrongful sale of the property. Subsequent recovery of possession could alone reinvest the lien, for once the lien was gone it was gone.

Mr. Jenkin then quoted cases at length. Concluding, he said that the lighter had been valued by plaintiff at $3,000.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Chan Yuk Chuen, of 22, Wing On Street, the plaintiff, said that he was the registered owner of the lighter. He bought it in April, 1923, for $2,100 and then hired it out for $100 per month to the Po On Co. It was stipulated that during the hiring they were to do any necessary repairs. They gave up the hiring in April, 1924, when the lighter was with the Slipway Co., the defendants. He (plaintiff) wrote to them requesting the return of the lighter, and the defendants replied that before releasing it, the balance of the amount due for repairs should be paid. Negotiations then took place with reference to settling the amount of the bill. Two men negotiated on his (plaintiff's) behalf. However, no settlement was arrived at. He later ascertained that the lighter had been sold. He did not have the lighter back, nor did the defendants pay him anything in the way of compensation. He valued the lighter at $3,000, and had bought it solely for hiring it out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, he said that he traded in piece goods for 15 years. He knew a partner of the Po On firm, but he was no relation of his. He was the landlord of the business premises. He agreed that he did not get a licence for the lighter, until several months after he had bought it. He denied that he had agreed with the Po On Co. that in the case of repairs being needed, he would pay for them. Neither did they act as his agents in sending the lighter to be repaired.

Mr. Alabaster: And you wanted $100 a month for the privilege of having the lighter in dock?—During the time it was in dock no hiring fee was paid.

It was under repairs since the day you let it?—I don't know.

Tam Fook, a friend of plaintiff's, who had been one of the negotiators for the settlement referred to, said that he saw Lu Wei, a partner of the defendant, and he promised to communicate with the plaintiff. No communication had been received.

The Court bailiff gave evidence of seizing the vessel.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Alabaster said that plaintiff had stated that he had bought the lighter on April 9th, 1923, and he then immediately placed it in the possession of Po On, of which firm he knew a partner. On

(*Continued on next Column.*)

April 20th, Po On Co. took this lighter to defendants for repairs, and a great deal of alteration had to be made. After $2,000 had been paid in alteration and repairs, plaintiff thought it necessary to take out a licence in respect of the lighter in October, 1923. Payment for work done was made by the Po On, the first amount being $100 on June 17th. Various applications for payment were made later, and at no time was the slightest indication given that the lighter belonged to any other than the Po On Co. On June 24th they sent an assistant to Po On to get something on account, and found the bailiffs there. Defendants then issued a writ against the Po On Co. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters then sent a letter pointing out that the lighter had been on charter, and that the charter had expired. They asked for the return of the lighter, and *no suggestion* was made that payment would be made; it was merely that they wanted the lighter.

QUESTION OF COUNTER CLAIM.

His Lordship: The only question is whether defendants had lost their lien on the lighter.

Mr. Alabaster thought that the lien was not lost, and submitted that the case of Jacob and Latour cited by Mr. Jenkin did not agree with the case.

His Lordship again said that he thought the only point was whether the defendants had lost their lien as a result of the sale, and whether their buying of the lighter amounted to conversion.

Mr. Alabaster did not continue with the point, and raised the point of counter claim.

After argument His Lordship granted the application and the case will be continued to-day.

DOCTORS AT DINNER.

EUROPEAN MEDICAL MEN ENTERTAIN CHINESE.

GOVERNOR SENDS MESSAGE.

At the Hongkong Hotel last evening, the European medical practitioners of the Colony entertained their Chinese confrères at dinner. A large number were present, the chair being taken by Professor J. Anderson. At the close of the dinner, Professor Anderson proposed the toast to the King and the Republic of China and read the following message from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi:

"Few things are more important for the future of Hongkong than that there should be whole-hearted co-operation between the European and Chinese sections of the community, and in no matter is such co-operation more valuable than in questions relating to public health and the cure and prevention of disease. But in order that there may be co-operation, there must first be that mutual understanding and appreciation of Western and Eastern ideals and modes of life, which can best be obtained by friendly social intercourse.

"I have, therefore, heard with very great pleasure that the European medical practitioners, registered in Hongkong, have invited to dinner the Chinese medical practitioners who are similarly registered; and I cordially hope that this dinner may prove to be the first of a series at which the European and Chinese doctors of the Colony will annually meet and entertain each other."

After reading this message, the Chairman, in the name of the European doctors, extended a welcome to the Chinese practitioners.

Dr. Lee, the President of the China Medical Association, replied.

A toast to the British Medical Association was then proposed by Dr. Jeu Hawk and suitably replied to by Dr. Strahan. This was followed by a toast by Dr. Addison to the China Medical Association to which Dr. S. C. Ho replied.

MR. MURAKAMI AS HOST.

INFORMAL TIFFIN PARTY AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Y. Murakami, gave a tiffin party at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday. The gathering was quite informal, and was held, not to celebrate any particular event, but simply, in Mr. Murakami's words, "to strengthen old friendships and to make new ones."

Among those present were the Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. R. Hallifax; the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. C. McI. Messer; the Director of Public Works, Mr. H. T. Creasy; the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse; the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. D. W. Tratman; the Director of Education, Mr. A. E. Wood; Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane, Mr. J. Abe, Mr. O. T. Breakspear, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. S. Kinoshita, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. Y. Tsutsumi, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. S. Okubo, Mr. W. Jackson, and Mr. T. Yamazaki.

At the conclusion of tiffin Mr. Murakami, after expressing the pleasure it gave him to entertain his guests, referred to the friendship that had existed for so long between Great Britain and Japan and trusted that it might always continue.—Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Mr. Ponsonby Fane returned thanks on behalf of the visitors for the hospitality accorded them and reciprocated the good wishes of the host. The function was a very pleasant one and thoroughly enjoyed.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 5.10 p.m. yesterday:

The anti-cyclone is nearly stationary over the Yellow Sea. A fresh monsoon may be expected along the South-east Coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local forecast:—North-east winds, fresh, overcast; some drizzle or mist.

ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE THE BOYCOTT.

REVIEW OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANTON.

THE PRESENT POSITION EXPLAINED.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT.

Last evening the Colonial Secretariat issued the following *communiqué*, which deals fully with the attempts made by the Hongkong Government to reach a settlement with the Canton Government.

His Excellency the Governor soon after his arrival, following a gesture of friendship in a speech at the University, took advantage of the presence in the Colony of a merchant delegation from Canton to announce that the Government would be willing to appoint a strong deputation of influential merchants to visit Canton to initiate discussions with a view to a settlement provided that the Canton Government would appoint delegates of equal standing and responsibility to meet them. The proposal was conveyed to the Canton Government, and was met with the reply that

(a) the strikers would elect three members of their Committee to be delegates with full powers to negotiate, one of them almost certainly being the Chairman of the Strike Committee.

(b) the merchants would also elect one prominent merchant to be a member of the delegation: this would probably be the Chairman of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce.

(c) other members of the Strike Committee, probably six, and perhaps one or two additional merchants would be present at the negotiations to watch the proceedings: and

(d) that a minor Cantonese official could be attached to the delegation as Secretary.

This reply failed to respond to the spirit in which the suggestion of the Hongkong Government had been made: and it was felt that no useful purpose would be served by a conference between a delegation not appointed by the Canton Government, and the gentlemen whom the Hongkong Government had nominated. Efforts were therefore made by Hongkong to open negotiations upon other lines.

These efforts took the form of a suggestion that Hongkong officials of high standing should be added to the Colony's delegation, and that the Canton Government should take similar action on their part; both delegations to be armed with full powers from their respective Governments for the settlement of all outstanding questions. The Canton Government, however, took the attitude that it could only appoint representatives to act as mediators: and the position that the Hongkong Government should appoint a delegation including officials as plenipotentiary delegates, appearing as principals *vis à vis* the Canton delegation described above, whereas Canton would only appoint officers "to mediate" was one that could not be accepted. This effort therefore also failed.

An interchange of visits between important officials of Hongkong and Canton then took place, and discussions were held on the lines of separating the "political" and so-called "economic" questions at issue. It was considered that negotiation on the "economic" side could best be conducted by Chinese business men: and on the understanding so reached, the Hongkong Government acquiesced in the suggestion for a visit to Canton by a delegation of eight prominent Chinese appointed by the Chinese Community. It was understood that this delegation would deal directly with the Strike Committee, and would negotiate with them the "economic" questions namely, strike pay and compensation for loss of employment, leaving all "political" questions for later consideration between the two Governments; the Strike and the Boycott to cease on the settlement of the "economic" questions.

On reaching Canton, however, on 30th December, the delegation of eight found that no assistance could be looked for from the Canton Government towards meeting the Strike Committee and discussing the "economic" terms with them, unless they were also prepared to discuss and settle with the Strike Committee at the same time "political" terms. For this the delegation clearly could have no authority: its members thoroughly explored every possible avenue for negotiation, and left no doubt of their sincerity, but the visit proved entirely fruitless, and they returned to the Colony on January 2nd.

The Hongkong Government is prepared at any time to resume negotiations, but in the circumstances detailed cannot see that any useful purpose will be served by any further delegation to Canton at the present time, and it now remains for the Canton Government on its side to give evidence of sincerity by making the next advance.

THE BOYCOTT.

NEW INSPECTION ARRANGEMENTS AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In accordance with an agreement recently entered upon between certain groups of merchants and the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott, the inspection to guard against the entry of "imperialist" goods into Canton from neighbouring ports and Shanghai will henceforth be done under the supervision of representatives from the four principal trade guilds of the city. A special committee of 24 will be appointed to supervise the inspections. There have been several serious complaints lately against strike pickets holding up and appropriating goods in transit as "imperialist." The latest case is a consignment of 35 bales of leather from Shanghai to Canton which the workers have condemned as contraband. The owners assert that the goods are worth more than $50,000.

PAYING TAXES IN ADVANCE.

SWATOW SALT MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow salt merchants are complaining that they cannot advance the payment of their salt taxes any further. They consider that in 1926 they will have about $1,500,000 to pay in taxation, but as they have already advanced more than $2,100,000, they are powerless further to assist the Kuomintang Army there. The Kuomintang is asking for a further advance of $570,000.

Canton hears that the militarists in Swatow will soon be richer by $208,000 from the 307 cases of opium they have captured. They are to sell the opium at $1.70 a tael, and each case contains 400 taels.

M. BORODIN TO REMAIN.

RESIGNATION AS ADVISER TO KUOMINTANG REFUSED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The resignation of M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner in South China, as political adviser to the Kuomintang in Canton, was refused by the national conference of the Left Wing in Canton just adjourned. The conference agreed to allow him leave of absence, if desired. M. Borodin's appointment was subsequently renewed, and he has been officially notified to this effect.

M. Borodin, it is reported, was dissatisfied with the election recently held by the Conference. Only 10 of the 36 members of the Central Executive Committee chosen were considered loyal comrades of his mission, while the 26 others, were regarded as but lukewarm. Among the 213 more active members of the conference recently held in Canton, some 93 of them, it was said, were out-spoken opponents to wholesale surrender to Bolshevism, while 78 clearly indicated themselves to be nothing but full-fledged disciples of Lenin and his followers, the chief missionary of whom in Canton is M. Borodin.

To compromise the situation, the new Central Executive Committee will most probably pursue a middle course, according to comments regarding the future policy of the Kuomintang concerning its membership. It is foreshadowed that the party will issue a manifesto re-affirming its adherence to the political principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, while at the same time explaining that, under present conditions, it is necessary to co-operate with the Bolshevists. It is hoped, that some sort of understanding will be reached whereby the activities of the extreme section will be limited so far as the work of the Government is concerned.

MOTHERS' UNION RALLY.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ORGANISATION.

MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, January 19th, at the invitation of Lady Clementi, there met together at Government House perhaps one of the most goodly companies of women ever assembled in one place in this Colony.

The meeting had been called together for the purpose of re-awakening interest in the great organisation known as the "Mothers' Union"—a name familiar to women all over the world, and, to many thousands, a name embodying intense interest and devotion.

It was hoped that this meeting would be the means of giving encouragement and enthusiasm to those members who already belonged to the Union, and also of adding materially to the membership, and that by the united effort of many the spiritual and educational life in the homes of Hongkong might be strengthened and deepened.

AIM OF THE UNION.

The Chairman, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, after thanking Lady Clementi for her kindness in inviting the company to Government House and for her interest in the occasion, gave a brief account of the aims and objects of the Mothers' Union. He told the story of its humble beginning. How a few devoted women, under the leadership of one, Mary Sumner, had gathered together in a small Hampshire village and had determined to unite themselves in an effort to better the home life in that village and its immediate surroundings. Because of the fact that this Union filled a great want and because its appeal was so practical and impelling, the movement grew and grew until at the time of Mary Sumner's death it had become the largest organisation of women in the world, with a membership of 400,000 and branches in many distant parts of the earth, and boasted Victoria, the Queen, as its Royal Patron.

And who can measure the potent force of that great army of women, bound together by one lofty ideal! That ideal, the determination that by their combined efforts—their influence through the homes of the nation upon the nation itself—the whole fabric of Society could be sweetened. Let the women of to-day see to it that they fall not short of this valiant example!

LADY CLEMENTI'S SUPPORT.

Lady Clementi then made a charming little speech, welcoming the gathering to Government House. She said that hitherto she had not been a member of the Union, although for many years she had been aware of its existence, as the Governor's mother had long been a devoted and enthusiastic member. Now, when she had become (most undeservedly she considered) Diocesan Patron, she meant to give the Union her deep interest and support, and hoped for a bright future for it in the Colony.

After this two appropriate songs were delightfully sung by Mrs. Collett.

ACTIVITIES IN HONGKONG.

Mrs. Duppuy, Diocesan President, then gave a brief resume of the activities of the Union since its inception in Hongkong, mentioning that the Victoria Branch boasted a membership of 90, whilst the newly-formed branch at Kowloon had already 30 members, with prospect of more. She especially appealed for co-operation from the rank and file of the members, saying that no organisation could hope to flourish so long as it depended only upon the efforts of its executive only. Loyal support from every individual member was necessary in order that good work should be done.

Mrs. Duppuy further pointed out the excellence of the literature provided by the Union. Two publications were obtainable—one, *The Mothers' Union Journal* and the other, *Mothers in Council*." In both were to be found most interesting articles on various subjects of interests to women, she was sure these articles would prove most helpful to mothers in all stages and walks of life.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

Mrs. Noll, the Secretary of the Victoria Branch, then told in a few words what her members were doing. The meetings are held in the Helena May Institute on alternate Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5, and all women, whether members or not, are invited to come and see what is being done there. On the third Tuesday in the month, informal talks, followed by discussion, are to be given upon subjects of educational and domestic interest. The following have been arranged:—

February 16th.—The Responsibility of Parenthood.

March 16th.—How I was Brought Up.

April 20th.—The Faith of a Child.

The Rev. G. R. Lindsay, vicar of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, told of the new Branch recently formed in his parish and its progress. Incidentally he paid a charming tribute to the work of women in the Church and parish, and spoke of the inspiration and comfort given by them to the often hard-worked and bewildered clergy!

The last speaker was Mrs. Warren, who pointed out that though she could lay no claim to being a mother, she felt that as she had for many years filled the rôle of "Universal Aunt" she could speak with a certain amount of authority upon the subject of the training of children.

Mrs. Warren told of the excellent work she had found being done by the "Mother's Union" in many different parts of the world, although she had discovered a certain amount of ignorance displayed as to its purport in Hongkong—especially if judged by the comments overheard in the Peak tram!

Mrs. Warren gave several interesting examples of how the Union ought to be a help to those having the care of children, and wished the Hongkong Branch a successful and active future.

The meeting closed by the singing of the "Mothers' Union Hymn," after which Lady Clementi invited all those present to tea in the room below, where,

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

as well as tea, they would find an opportunity of enrolling as members of the "Mothers' Union"—an opportunity of which a gratifying number availed themselves!

Further information respecting the Mothers' Union can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Noll, 165, The Peak, to whom application for membership should be made.

HONGKONG RAINFALL—1925.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The Royal Observatory, Kowloon, has now published hourly rainfall returns for upwards of forty years, and with such a series to fall back on it is not to be expected that a record will be often broken. The wettest recorded year was 1889 with 119·72 inches and the driest 1895 with 43·82 inches. The heaviest month's rainfall was in May, 1889—48·84 inches. Each of the summer months June-September has had a fall as high as 30 inches and as low as 5 inches. In the winter—each month from October to February has had as little as ·01—practically rainless. For a heavy continuous rain the May storm of 1889 when 27·44 inches fell in 21 consecutive hours and 11·90 inches in four hours will take some beating, and for long continued drought the winter of 1890-91 with a fall of only 3·61 inches in 6 months holds the record though it is closely followed by the winter of 1901-2 with 4·23 inches in 6 months.

The year 1925 though it had a total fall of 87·59 inches which is within 2 per cent. of the 42 years average was characterized by considerable variation from the mean in particular months. March, June and July were much above the mean while May and August were considerably below it. Heavy storms were experienced in June and July. On 15th June 3·16 inches per hour was recorded during a storm which totalled 7·55 inches in 4 hours. A storm in July was of nearly equal severity 2·88 inches per hour being recorded as a maximum and 7·71 inches in 4 hours, and it would seem from the landslides which have occurred in different parts of the Colony that rain at least as heavy as this has occurred in many places at several miles distant from the Observatory.

It is in this direction that further information might be of value. The records now published by the Observatory tell us that rainfall at the rate of three inches an hour may be expected any time during the summer and that such a storm may last for some hours, but we have little information as to whether such a storm is likely to cover simultaneously an area of ten or of one hundred square miles. The gauges at the Botanic Gardens, Matilda Hospital, Taitam and Taipo are read daily, out in dealing with floods over comparatively small areas the hourly rainfall counts for more than the daily fall, and the only way of obtaining reliable information about the hourly fall would be by means of a series of self-recording gauges fixed at suitable places in different parts of the Colony.

The tables below give the monthly rainfall for 1925 with the corresponding means and extremes, and the yearly rainfall from the date of the opening of the Observatory—1884.

RAINFALL AT KOWLOON OBSERVATORY.

	1925.	1884-1925. Mean.	Max.	Min.
January	4·34	1·36	8·43	·00
February	·38	1·71	7·95	·00
March	8·28	2·81	11·49	·17
April	7·94	5·37	14·89	1·23
May	2·58	11·75	48·84	1·15
June	23·35	16·02	34·37	2·34
July	20·67	14·18	30·08	4·57
August	5·62	14·45	34·31	3·97
September	9·94	9·73	30·60	·63
October	3·17	5·08	23·99	·01
November	1·09	1·68	8·81	·00
December	·23	1·05	4·90	·00

YEARLY RAINFALL AT KOWLOON OBSERVATORY

1884	75·42	1905	70·95
1885	108·92	1906	77·80
1886	69·17	1907	93·55
1887	66·29	1908	91·87
1888	104·58	1909	75·73
1889	119·72	1910	70·12
1890	70·93	1911	90·55
1891	117·12	1912	63·93
1892	90·97	1913	83·73
1893	99·96	1914	100·21
1894	104·25	1915	76·03
1895	43·82	1916	79·86
1896	72·78	1917	81·49
1897	100·03	1918	101·60
1898	57·03	1919	76·14
1899	72·70	1920	107·88
1900	73·73	1921	97·33
1901	55·78	1922	69·43
1902	97·50	1923	106·74
1903	93·65	1924	98·57
1904	80·41	1925	87·59

42 years' average 85·19 inches.

ANTI-JAPANESE PARADE.

LARGE GATHERING AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The well-organised workers and students in Canton were called upon on January 18th to stage an anti-Japanese parade and demonstration at the East Parade Ground. The resolutions prepared for them to pass included the following: (1) demanding economic severance with Japan; (2) condemning Japanese invasion of Manchuria; (3) demanding the rendition of Dairen; (4) calling for the punishment of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, the "hunting dog of Japanese imperialism" in Manchuria; (5) requesting the Tuan Chi Jui Government in Peking to resign; (6) supporting the Kuomintang Government in Canton in its proposed Northern expedition; and (7) making the usual demands for the removal of unequal treaties. The Kuomintang newspapers report that there was an attendance of more than 200,000 persons at the demonstration; but this is absurd for it would mean practically one-fourth of the population of Canton registered by the Police.

ALL WOOL TAFFETTA PYJAMAS.



WARMTH

WITHOUT UNNECESSARY WEIGHT IS THE PREDOMINENT FEATURE OF THIS PYJAMA.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION IN FANCY STRIPES AT $18.50 PER SUIT.

ALSO

VIYELLA (Unshrinkable) - - $17.50
POPLIN (Self Collar & Cuffs) 14.50
" " " " " - 10.50
BLOCK STRIPES - - - - 8.50

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MEN'S STYLISTS.

VALUABLE COUPONS
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY
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WING ON CO., LTD.
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SALE
From Jan. 9th to Jan. 28th.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS
"CHOPINIANA"
POT-POURRI OF EXCERPTS FROM CHOPIN
IN FOUR PARTS
BY HERMAN FINCK'S ORCHESTRA
Nos. 988—989
AT
ANDERSON'S.

WM. POWELL, LTD.
TAILORING
AND
GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPTS.
REMOVED TO OUR
MAIN STORE
IN
DES VŒUX ROAD.
BUSINESS AS USUAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are Hereby Reminded that PRIVATE JINRICKSHAS, CHAIRS and Their DRIVERS are Due For RE-LICENSING on JANUARY 1st, 1926.

P. F. J. WODEHOUSE,
Capt. Supt. of Police.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1926. [3090

FOR SALE.—BUICK 7-SEATER, 27 H.P. 1925 Model—mileage 15,000. Trial and Full Particulars.—Box 3092, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [3092

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 9.00 A.M., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 29th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10. a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1926. [3091

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. OF COPENHAGEN.

THE Steamship
"KINA."
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of January, 1926, 4 p.m, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashe on the 25th of January, 1926, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 28th of January, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 18th, 1926. [3085

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as Two Cases of Rabies have Recently been reported in the Colony, I am Not until further notice prepared to give permits (in accordance with Government Notification No. 585 of 24th October 1924) for Dogs to Cross the Harbour unless I am satisfied of urgent necessity in Each Case.

M. J. REIDY,
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1926. [3086

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1926, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3056

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 28TH JANUARY, 1926, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20TH JANUARY, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 28TH JANUARY, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPNELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1926. [3078

DERRINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

3, PEAK ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464. [3036

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Forthcoming RACES CLOSE on SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1926, at 3 P.M., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before This Date.

Entry Forms are Now Ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB or LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [3049

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

3RD DAY, 7TH RACE, 3RD MARCH, 1926.

THE UNITED SERVICES CUP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Conditions for This Race have been Altered and should Read as under:—

CONDITIONS.—A Cup will be presented to the Winner with $400 added. Second $250 Third $150. For China Ponies the *bona fide* property of, and to be ridden by, Officers of H. M.'s Regular Forces. "Polo Ponies" leased by Officers will, for the purpose of This Race, be considered as the *bona fide* property of such Officers. CATCH WEIGHTS AT 160 LBS. Entrance Fee $5. Once Round (about 7 Furlongs and 55 yards). [3054

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

MEMBERS are Requested to Note that in future the Regular Days for Play will be MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. [3089

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE FINALS of the K.O.Y.L.I. CUP will be Played on SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, at 3 P.M., on the CLUB GROUND. The Match will be followed by the GYMKHANA Events given below:—

1.—PIG STICKING.
2.—THREAD & NEEDLE RACE.
3.—MUSICAL CHAIRS.
4.—BENDING RACE.
5.—OBSTACLE RACE.

ENTRY to these Events is OPEN to All Members of the HONGKONG POLO CLUB and to Subscribers to the FAN LING HOUNDS. Entry lists showing Conditions of Events are posted at the CLUBHOUSE, the STABLES and at the HONGKONG CLUB and will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH.

Admission to the Match and Gymkhana is Open to Subscribers to the FAN LING HOUNDS, Members of the POLO CLUB and their Guests.

Tea will be served and Refreshments provided. [3088

TO LET.—Self Contained FLAT in Armend Buildings, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, &c., Furniture and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 609, Hongkong. [3052

FOR RENT Unfurnished HOUSES, Hongkong Side, Splendid Position; One Bathing Hut, Central Position at Repulse Bay, Cost $1,000. Offers wanted to Rent or Outright Sale. SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. 4630

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK. Modern Conveniences.

Apply—
Box No. 3087,
c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*.

3087]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the 'FRENCH BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCANTILE BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.

[2607

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S WATSON & Co., LTD.

2032

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished FLAT, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [155

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Comprehensive and Complete Report of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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Subscription, paid in advice—$13 per annum for delivery in Hongkong; including Postage to any part of the world—$15.

INTIMATIONS

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

TENDERS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY RAILS, ETC.

THE CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION Invites TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY MATERIALS consisting of 50lb. Rails for Tracks to a Total Length of about 3,500 Feet together with the Necessary Joints and Fastenings and also 15 Switches and Frogs.

Drawing and Specifications can be obtained on Application to The COMMISSION'S MAINTENANCE ENGINEER.

Sealed Tenders accompanied by Drawings and Detail Specifications and endorsed "TENDER FOR RAILS" must be delivered to the TREASURER, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, CHEFOO, Not Later Than the 6TH OF MARCH, 1926.

The Harbour Commission does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

R. C. L. D'ANJOU,
Treasurer.
CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

[3084

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at MONGKOKTSUI, KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known and registered in the Land Office as—

KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1613 (Area 1,659 Square feet. Crown Rent: $8)
AND
KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1615 (Area 1,659 Square feet. Crown Rent: $8)
Together with Four Messuages thereon in RECLAMATION STREET, MONGKOKTSUI, aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD
IN ONE LOT
ON
THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1926,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.
AT
THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:—
MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTERS,
Prince's Building, Hongkong,
Solicitors for Mortgagee,
OR TO
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1926. 1

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known as MARINE LOT No. 345, together with No. 119, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and No. 237, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL erected thereon.

Area: 2,240 Square feet, Crown Rent: $42.00,
AND
MARINE LOT No. 346, together with No. 120, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and No. 239, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL erected thereon.
Area: 2,228 Square feet, Crown Rent: $42.00

TO BE SOLD
IN TWO LOTS
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
AT
THEIR SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
BY
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:—
MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building, Hongkong.
OR TO
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3069

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known SECTION C. of the NORTHERN PORTION of the PRAYA RECLAMATION to the REMAINING PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 69, together with No. 3A, DES VŒUX ROAD WEST and No. 7, CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST erected thereon.
Area: 2,420 Square Feet.
Crown Rent: $44.71.

TO BE SOLD
IN ONE LOT
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
AT
THEIR SALES ROOM, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
BY
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

For further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building, Hongkong.
OR TO
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3070

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the *real essence* obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841

[50

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21ST, 1926.

CHINA IN TRAVAIL.

THE resignation of Dr. CHEN CHIN TAO, who has held the thankless post of Minister of Finance in the Peking Cabinet for a few months only, will create no surprise, since it has been expected by all who are acquainted with the difficulties he has been encountering in providing the Treasury with the funds it requires to cover the end of the year settlements. Since China, on the inauguration of the Republic, adopted the Western Calendar,—two "New Year Settlements" have been recognised—one on the eve of what is generally called "the Foreign New Year," and the other at China New Year—for the great mass of the people, while they are perfectly willing to accept the "Foreign New Year" as a holiday, religiously adhere to the China New Year as being the time for the settlement of accounts. But as official business is now regulated by the Western Calendar the Minister of Finance at Peking was faced in December last with the problem of replenishing an empty exchequer, in order to meet large arrears of salaries. It appears that a loan of about two million dollars was needed—a beggarly sum for a Government controlling so vast and so populous a country as China, but the utmost the Finance Minister considered he might be able to raise from the Chinese banks was one million. Actually he succeeded in raising no more than $650,000, with the result, said a Peking report, that "only a very small percentage of the salaries in arrears in the political and military departments in the Capital was paid on December 31st, while the Secretarial Staff in the Office of the Chief Executive, and the staffs in the schools were left entirely out in the cold." Year after year we hear the same old tale of misery and woe; but all the people "left out in the cold" manage to find somehow the means of surviving and making renewed appeals for unpaid salaries each settlement day. The Salt Surplus has been a perfect God-send hitherto to Finance Ministers at Peking. On this security they could confidently approach the Chinese banks for money, but owing to the exactions of the military marauders this has become a dwindling asset, and "a Chinese financial authority" is quoted by a Chinese news agency in Peking as authority for the statement that in the last month of the year the Salt Surplus was the lowest since the Salt Service was established in the early years of the Republic. The abuse of the railways in the country by the military has likewise deprived the Ministry of Communications of much-needed revenue. With the approach of China New Year the Finance Minister is again confronted with a problem, probably on a much bigger scale than that of a month ago, and in despair he resigns. The burden is placed, for the time being at least, on the shoulders of the Prime Minister, and between now and February 12th we are likely to hear a great deal of the Government's financial embarrassments, of which the Tariff Autonomy Committee will doubtless be expected to take special note.

It is the steadily growing financial problem that must sooner or later force the Chinese military leaders into co-operation with the aims of the Civil leaders. That "Round Table Conference" idea that Sir ROBERT HO TUNG a couple of years ago spent many months in North China in promoting offers China the only way out of the present difficulties. A move along those lines has recently been made by Mr. HSIUNG HSI LING, an ex-Prime Minister. On New Year's Day he issued what is known in China as "a circular telegram" appealing especially to "the Big Four"—Marshal TUAN CHI JUI (acting Chief Executive), Marshal FENG YU HSIANG, Marshal WU PEI FU, and General SUN CHUAN FANG—to "bury the hatchet," meet in Peking and get themselves appointed as a "Grand Council of Marshals" (or "Council of Grand Marshals" as the translation has it), to reorganise the military administration and see that it is kept subservient to the will of the Civil Power. He further suggested that the Senate should consist of not more than fifty-three members and that it should be their duty to convene in due course a People's Conference and enact a Constitution in which the people generally will have confidence. For some unexplained reason CHANG TSO LIN is not included in the proposed Grand Council. The key to a solution of the country's difficulties, Mr. HSIUNG says, is in the hands of "the Big Four" whose names are given above. His message was prompted by Marshal FENG'S announcement of his decision to retire in order to set a good example to the other War Lords. Mr. HSIUNG tells these military leaders that the interests of the State will not be served any more by their retirement into seclusion than it is by a continual struggle for supremacy. What is needed is that they should work in co-operation to secure the unity of the army and its co-operation with the Civil authority which must be supreme and unfettered. What response, if any, has been made to this appeal we do not know. From each of the "Big Four," there have been quite recent declarations fully in accord with these sentiments. The following paragraph from a recent declaration by General SUN CHUAN FANG is characteristic of declarations made from time to time by every militarist in China, namely: "I have desired to save the country and embarked on warfare reluctantly. Feeling the impropriety of prolonging civil warfare with the people unable to suffer further disasters and injuries, I have tried and tried to end the cruel fighting and to dream of peace. It is exactly my will and my longing to cancel all military arrangements and to have an improvement in civil administration." But nothing practical is ever done towards the realisation of this "dream of peace." Some day, we suppose, a MUSSOLINI will emerge in China to give force and effect to these vague longings.

The Hongkong Police annual ball takes place to-morrow night at the City Hall.

Dr. J. B. Addison, Principal Civil Medical Officer, returned to the Colony yesterday from Singapore on the French mail steamer *D'Artagnan*.

Fog enveloped the Peak yesterday and many enquiries were made by residents as to when the University Professor proposes to start converting the fog into rain.

Charged with fighting in Stanley Street on Sunday, two Chinese were bound over for six months, at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Both men said they were drunk at the time.

H.M.S. *Hermes* will be leaving Hongkong on or about February 1st for the Mediterranean, where she was stationed before coming out here. About the same time H.M.S. *Vindictive* will have joined the China Squadron.

The Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, have issued a special appeal to the congregation to "give up to the hilt" on Thanksoffering Sunday, January 31st. The Church needs a sum of $3,000.

Ex-judge Paul Linebargar, an American writer on Chinese affairs and among other books, author of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's biography, sailed for Shanghai on the French mail steamer *D'Artagnan* after having visited Canton and other parts of South China.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Captain Superintendent of Police) visited the Tsim Sha Tsui Water Police Station, Yaumati and Sham Shui Po Police Stations yesterday morning and inspected the premises.

Among the passengers who left Hongkong last night on the s.s. *President Madison* for Manila were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fairchild, and their son, Mr. Bradley Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild and his son are interested in sugar planting in the Philippines, and are also connected with the *Manila Times*.

Guests going to the Ball on board H.M.S. *Hawkins* to-night by motor-car, are requested to enter H.M. Naval Dockyard by the Prince of Wales gate and to leave by the Main gate, passing by H.M.S. *Tamar*. Cars may return by the Prince of Wales gate to park on the football ground opposite H.M.S. *Hawkins*.—ADVT.

When a Russian named Ramon Drakodoff appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with having no passport when he arrived in the Colony, he said his passport and other documents had been stolen by pirates. A conviction without penalty was recorded, so as to allow the police to deport the man.

Fines of $10 each were imposed on three Chinese women who appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with stealing wood and also with assaulting an Indian watchman. The watchman said he saw the women take the wood, and told them to put it back. They then assaulted him and tore off his turban.

The Report of the Hongkong Horticultural Society for the year 1925, being the twentieth annual report, mentions that the ordinary membership of the Society fell off considerably during the year and now stands at only 175, but it is hoped that interest will be revived during the coming season. The annual meeting is announced for Thursday, January 28th.

The "Paying Off" dance of the Lower Deck ratings of the H.M.S. *Hawkins* and their friends, took place last night, on the Flagship, and proved a very enjoyable affair. The Quarter Deck, where dancing took place, was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with bunting and coloured lights, and an excellent programme of dances was gone through, music for which was provided by H.M.S. *Hawkins* Orchestra.

A fairly heavy mail was landed from the s.s. *President Madison* from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai yesterday, the number of bags totalling 417. The bulk of the mail was from the States and Canada. To-day the s.s. *President Cleveland* is due with mail from the United Kingdom and Europe *viâ* Siberia and also from U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai. The London mail *viâ* Suez (letters and papers, dated London, December 24th and parcels of December 17th) is due late on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. s.s. *Karmala* and the mail will be ready for delivery on Sunday morning.

The honours in connection with the Wembley Exhibition include an M.B.E. for Mr. George Duncan, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks. Mr. Duncan not only made the models exhibited in the Hongkong Section at Wembley (including that of "Hongkong by Night," which attracted special attention) but he rendered valuable service in the erection and the general arrangement of the section. Mr. Duncan remained at the Exhibition throughout 1923, and saw it re-open in 1925, but returned to Hongkong in July. His work has been the subject of high compliments by the Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce which made the local arrangements for the Exhibition, and the recognition of his services now accorded will give pleasure to all who know how well it is deserved. The absence of other names from this list "Wembley Exhibition honours" is, of course, well understood. Since the Exhibition closed the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, who was the Commissioner of the Hongkong Section, has been honoured with a C.M.G., while the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, who was an Assistant Commissioner, has been made a Knight Bachelor.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

THE MAKWAR DAM.

GREAT BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT IN THE SUDAN.

RUGBY, January 20th.

The great new Makwar Dam, on the Blue Nile, in the Sudan, will be officially opened to-morrow by Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner in Egypt. The dam represents one of the world's greatest engineering feats and it is estimated that it will bring into cultivation immediately some 300,000 acres of land which have hitherto been desert. It will do for the Sudan what the Assuan Dam has done for Egypt. Experts estimate that the new irrigated area will produce 40,000,000 lbs. of cotton yearly and will have immense influence on the future prosperity of the Sudan. The dam lies near Sennar, 170 miles above Khartoum, and 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Nile and has been constructed by the British firm of S. Pearson and Son, at a cost of twelve and a half million pounds. The dam is two miles long and the water stopped by it amounts to 140,000,000,000 gallons, a great lake, 50 miles long, having been created.

The possibility of irrigating Gezira Plain was first realised by Sir William Garsten, when he visited the Sudan soon after its reconquest in 1898. It was Lord Kitchener who first fostered the dam scheme. Work was begun late in 1913 but war interfered with its progress and it was not until 1920 that any great advance in construction work was made, those engaged upon it including some 20,000 native workmen. In addition to the dam, a new railway line has been built from Makwar to Kassala, near Abyssinian Byrenee. Cotton will be carried over this line and thence over the older line to Port Sudan, the new outlet to the sea, whence it will be shipped to London and Liverpool.

ELECTRICITY PROPOSALS.

BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

RUGBY, January 20th.

It is anticipated that a Bill, containing Government's electricity proposals, outlined in a speech a few days ago by the Premier, will be presented to Parliament early after its reassembly at the beginning of February. Meanwhile, the Minister of Transport is holding a series of conferences with representatives of electrical manufacturers and other industries likely to be affected, in order that their views may be heard and a large measure of agreement obtained on the terms of the Bill. The scheme provides for the establishment of a National Board to control the supply of electrical power throughout the country, by closing inadequately equipped generating stations and supplying their areas through existing arrangements for distribution with electricity generated in six modern superstations at lower cost.

All superstations will be linked up by a network of power cables and frequency will be standardised throughout the country at fifty cycles per second.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.K.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT OVER LAST YEAR.

RUGBY, January 19th.

The annual review of labour conditions for the past year is contained in the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* which shows that the number of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of the year was slightly lower than in the previous December.

Although legislative and administrative changes introduced had had some effect in reducing numbers, it is stated that the reduction due to this cause was not considerable, and a fall in the total numbers occurred despite an increase of about 228,000 in the total number of insured workers.

While recent months have however, shown shrinkage in the unemployment average, the monthly percentages of unemployed in British and Northern Ireland among insured workers was 11.3 as against 10.3 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the severe depression in the coal mining industry.

The report states that as compared with the end of 1924 there was an improvement in the tinplate, hosiery, clothing, furnishing, woodworking, paper manufacturing, printing and certain kinds of metal trades, but a decline in coal and iron mining, pottery, shipbuilding, marine engineering, and silk and linen industries.

TOUR OF W. AFRICA.

PARTY FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO TRAVEL.

RUGBY, January 20th.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under Secretary for the Colonies, accompanied by Mr. Charles Rhys, M.P., and two members of the Colonial Office staff, leaves London tomorrow for his visit to the British West African Dependencies.

The party is due to arrive at Lagos on February 4th and after a tour of some six weeks in Nigeria, part of which will be spent in the Northern Provinces, they will leave for Accra on March 18th.

The programme provides for a stay of approximately three weeks in the Gold Coast, after which ten days will be spent in Sierra Leone and three days in Gambia.

The party will leave Bathurst on April 30th on their homeward journey.

HANDLING MAILS.

AN UNDERGROUND SCHEME IS STARTED IN LONDON.

RUGBY, January 19th.

A miniature Underground Railway for carrying letters and parcels for the Post Office is in course of construction in London at a cost of £1,600,000, and it will be completed at the end of the year.

A double set of rails is accommodated in an underground tube nine feet in diameter and the system links up all the main Post Offices of London. The trains are automatic and will travel at a speed of thirty-five miles per hour.

The Post Office authorities are building nineteen cars, each thirteen feet six inches long, for this miniature tube. Each car will accommodate ten hundredweight of mails so that when all are running and carrying full load, a weight of forty-five tons will be in transit.

It will be possible to run thirty trains hourly, although naturally the number of trains will depend on the quantity of mails to be handled. A great saving above ground in horse and motor vehicles and also in manual labour will result from the innovation.

WAR CEMETERIES.

STEPS TAKEN TO OBTAIN ENDOWMENT FUND.

RUGBY, January 19th.

The preliminary steps towards the establishment of an endowment fund of £5,000,000, which the Government in conjunction with the Dominion Governments will set up for permanent maintenance of war cemeteries have been completed. The Imperial War Graves Commission have appointed General Sir Herbert Lawrence, Mr. E. R. Weacock, and Major General Sir Fabian Ware, trustees of the fund.

CANCER RESEARCH.

RUGBY, January 19th.

Doctor W. Gye, whose cancer research discoveries have created worldwide interest, yesterday stated that recent researches had defined in practical terms the problem before them.

"We know," he said, "what we have to solve, and in my opinion the most important part of the work has already been solved. The prospects for the final solution of the cause and probably the prevention of the disease are ripe."

Dr. Gye was speaking at a meeting in Yorkshire which county has just collected over £250,000 to establish a cancer research centre to be connected with Leeds University.

QUEUES AT THEATRES.

ACTION BEING TAKEN BY LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

RUGBY, January 20th.

Of late, a campaign has been waged against the theatre queue, and a Society has been formed aiming at its abolition.

It appears that official action has now been taken in the matter. Lord Cromer, the Lord Chamberlain, by virtue of the control which he exercises over London theatres, has asked their proprietors to notify queues when there is no possibility of obtaining seats. His action will remove one of the chief grievances of theatre-goers—namely, that they often wait in a queue ignorant of the fact the queue already numbers more persons than can be accommodated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN APPEAL TO INDIA.

LORD READING'S SPEECH IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, January 20th.

The Legislative Assembly was opened in state to-day for the last time by Lord Reading, the retiring Viceroy. There was bright sunshine and the streets were lined with troops.

The Chamber was crowded and presented a brilliant spectacle.

The Viceroy sat on a golden chair on a crimson carpet. All officials were in uniform.

Large crowds cheered Lord Reading's arrival and departure.

The Viceroy, in a speech, announced that the King had approved the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

He said he and his Government fully sympathised with the Indian feeling in regard to anti-India legislation in South Africa. An Indian deputation to South Africa had already obtained valuable information and the Government of India still hoped to persuade the Union Government that there was the strongest ground for a conference on the whole question. Now that the stage of negotiation had been reached, he hoped that the cause, which appeared to have justice and equity on its side, would prevail and a basis for discussion with the Union Government would be reached.

The Viceroy greatly regretted that the Indian political leaders had not made better response to Lord Birkenhead's message of sympathetic encouragement. He said Britain's heart would have been won by the immediate acceptance of advances made. Though there had been some change of the tone and temper of the politicians to Government, he wished it had been more unmistakeable. He trusted that the ensuing session would be a clear manifestation of an attitude as generous and well-intentioned as that which prompted the appeal and that a new era would dawn of a more sympathetic and more widespread trust and more universal goodwill.

THE BANKNOTE SCANDAL.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER TELLS OF GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

"A GREAT CONFRONTATION."

BUDAPEST, January 20th.

"There is going to be a great confrontation," promised, Dr. Bethlen (the Premier), in a speech in the Assembly debating the banknote scandal. The Assembly was packed with Deputies and members of the public. Proceedings were most animated. Much of Dr. Bethlen's speech was inaudible above the din of the Left Party members loudly chorussing "resign," and a counter demonstration by Government supporters, standing and cheering the Premier.

The latter emphasised that Government was not evading its responsibility.

The question of ascertaining the facts was the business of the Courts rather than of Government, though Government wished to clear up the political background if such existed.

The Premier repeated that there was no trace of any revolutionary schemes.

THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Dr. Bethlen read extracts from the foreign Press about the situation in Hungary, which caused great hilarity among the ministerialists, but roused the Socialists to fury.

Dr. Bethlen said that these wild reports were due to perverse propaganda by refugees abroad. It was a conspiracy against the honour of the nation. He emphasised the conservative character of the Government, which in nowise was counter-revolutionary but meant to respect the existing international situation, despite the efforts of the malcontents to terminate the Trianon Treaty.

THE RHINELAND.

ALLEGED FRENCH REPLY TO GERMANY.

CANNOT REDUCE STRENGTH.

PARIS, January 20th.

According to *Le Journal*, M. Briand has replied to the representations of the German Ambassador, Herr Von Hoesch, in regard to the strength of the Allied forces in the Rhineland.

He stated that at present there could be no question of reducing the strength of the French forces in the Rhineland. He pointed out that since December 1st the French troops have been reduced by about 20,000 men, while the Belgians and British had reduced their forces by only one regiment and one battalion respectively.

THE B.I.S.N. CO.

APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR PURCHASE OF STOCK.

LONDON, January 20th.

Applications are invited for the purchase of £700,000 5 Per Cent. cumulative preference stock in the British India Steam Navigation Company at 91 per cent.

It is understood that the stock hitherto has been held privately and does not represent fresh capital.

WEMBLEY HONOURS.

DECORATION FOR HONGKONG RESIDENT.

MR. G. DUNCAN, M.B.E.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Wembley Exhibition Honours, which were gazetted to-night, include the following:—

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire—Mr. Andrew Caldecott, Malaya.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire—Mr. George Duncan, Hongkong.

Honorary Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire—Raja Kechil and ex-Sultan Abdullah, Malaya.

HONOURS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Australasia gets the lion's share of the Wembley Exhibition Honours with six out of 35 recipients.

General Sir Travers Clarke heads the list with the Knight of the Grand Cross of the Empire.

The only woman, Lady Galway, Chairman of the Women's Section, gets a Commandership of the Order of the Empire.

The list contains four Knight Commanderships of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, the remainder being minor decorations.

AVIATION OF FUTURE.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER ON THE POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, January 19th.

Two-berth sleeping cabins, a dining saloon and a lounge were among the details sketched by Major-General Sir Sefton Brancker, lecturing to the Overseas League and describing airships, which "possibly in the very near future" would be able to carry a hundred passengers with baggage from England to Australia *vid* India within ten or twelve days cruising at about sixty-five miles per hour. He added:—"We have started the Cairo-Karachi service and Australia has started to meet us. The meeting will probably be at Singapore."

A SEAPLANE FLIGHT.

HUELA, January 19th.

Major Franco and Captain Ruiz De Alda have arrived in a seaplane from Melilla—the first "hop" preparatory to leaving Palos De Moguer on Thursday for America.

ITALIAN DEBT TO U.K.

BRITISH TREASURY LIFTS VEIL OF SILENCE.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Treasury has to-night slightly lifted the veil of silence enshrouding the Italian debt negotiations, with the meagre announcement that Mr. Winston Churchill and Signor Volpi, with experts has lengthily considered the fundamental points at issue and made considerable progress. The discussions are being resumed on January 22nd.

ANNUITIES DISCUSSED.

"The considerable progress" mentioned in the Treasury's announcement regarding the Italian debt negotiations, apparently relates to the fact that the question of annuities has been reached. It is believed that argument concerning the exact amount of the debt has been shelved in favour of discussion on the payment of fixed annuities for a period of years, Britain asking at least £9,000,000 for sixty-two years, but Italy is prepared to offer three or four millions only.

GERMAN CABINET.

PRESIDENT MAKES MOVE TO AID DR. LUTHER.

BERLIN, January 19th.

Dr. Luther's efforts to form a coalition Cabinet, comprising Democrats, Centrists, the German-Peoples and Bavarian Peoples Parties, have failed owing to differences between the Democrats and Bavarians. The former insisted on Herr Koch being given the Ministry of the Interior, whereas the Bavarians objected to Koch as a danger of the Federal system of the Reich, on account of his strong democratic and republican views. Dr. Luther makes a final effort to-day to bring the parties together but, in the event of failure, which is most probable, the President will be faced with the alternatives of asking Dr. Luther to form a Cabinet of officials and experts or to invite another politician to try his luck.

PRESIDENT MAKES MOVE.

President Hindenburg has made a move to help Dr. Luther solve his Cabinet making difficulties. He has received the leaders of the various parties and told them that a Government must be formed as the situation would be most serious if Dr. Luther failed. Subsequently, all the parties conferred with Dr. Luther and all agreed to his proposed Cabinet, which includes Doctor Kuelz as Minister of Interior.

COMMUNISTS IN EGYPT.

MOSCOW COMPLAINS POOR PROGRESS IS MADE.

CAIRO, January 19th.

Of the eighteen Communists who were arrested last June following on police observation of their activities, three named Weiss, Pollak and Antonin, have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment; four to imprisonment varying from one year to six months; and others, including a woman named Rosenthal, have been acquitted. The case was heard *in camera*. It is alleged that Weiss' real name was Kossoy and that he received instructions from Moscow. He had been active in Palestine and Egypt. A letter from Moscow which was intercepted, complained that little headway was being made among the fellaheen.

SOVIET CHANGES.

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY PRESS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 19th.

The papers are most interested in the ministerial reshuffling in the Soviet Government.

Le Gaulois declares that the Bolsheviks wish to show a more moderate front in order to obtain credit.

L'Excelsior attributes the eagerness of the Soviet to re-open negotiations with France to the peasantry's need of agricultural machinery and fertilisers which Russian industry is unable to supply.

Le Petit Journal says the Soviet Government is being compelled to reverse engines under formidable pressure by the peasants and small tradesmen.

Le Petit Parisien declares that the Franco-Soviet pourparlers will be resumed next week.

IRISH COINAGE BILL.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Irish Free State Minister of Finance has introduced a Bill in Dail Eireann providing for the establishment of a new coinage currency in nickel, silver and bronze. The coinage is proposed to be subject to similar limitations as regards legal tender as is the existing British coinage.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.

LONDON, January 19th.

A meeting of Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company recommended a final dividend of 9 per cent. and a bonus of 1s. 9d. per share (both free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares for the year ended October 31st, 1925, the placing of £500,000 to General Reserve Account and £250,000 for the provision of pensions, carrying forward £643,000.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

LLOYD'S BUILDING FIGURES FOR LAST YEAR.

LONDON, January 19th.

According to Lloyd's annual summary of shipping, 855 vessels, of 2,193,000 tons, were launched during 1925, of which 49½ per cent., namely, 1,085,000 tons were launched in the British Isles. Germany came second with 400,000 tons, Italy third with 142,000 tons and the United States fourth with 129,000 tons. Japan was eighth with 36,000 tons. There is a decrease in the world's total output of 54,000 tons as compared with 1924, but the decrease in the British Isles was 355,000 tons, and thus there had been an increase abroad of 301,000 tons. The amount of tonnage launched in Britain for owners abroad was 178,000 tons.

THE PERSIAN RAILWAY.

TEHERAN, January 19th.

The Minister of Public Works has submitted a Bill authorising the construction of a railway across Persia.

ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

DAVOS, January 19th.

Switzerland won the European Ice Hockey Championship, Czecho-Slovakia being second, and Austria third.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

ITS STRENGTH DISCUSSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

The House of Representatives debated the strength of the United States Navy. Most of the Republicans defended the economies recommended by the Appropriations Committee, but the Republican, Mr. Britten, feared the United States was in danger of falling below the five-five-three naval ratio, which he insisted the British were fully maintaining. The Republican, Mr. French, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, denied this.

COMMERCIAL PETROL.

FUMES NOT DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

That commercial petrol containing tetra ethyl lead is not dangerous to health and that there is no reason why its sale under proper regulations should be prohibited, is the finding of a Committee appointed in May last. The Committee's report is based on the study of 252 persons exposed in various degrees to the exhaust fumes of the gas. It is pointed out, however, that there is serious danger to health in the manufacture and blending of tetra ethyl lead which must be subject to precise regulations.

OIL IN MEXICO.

MANY INJUNCTIONS FILED AGAINST NEW LAW.

MEXICO CITY, January 19th.

There have been approximately thirty applications for injunctions to restrain the Mexican Government from the retro-active application of the new petroleum law filed in the district courts by foreign oil companies. Meanwhile Committees representing foreign companies are conferring with Senhor Luis Morones, the Minister of Commerce, regarding the details of the new law.

U.S. RUBBER PROBLEM.

MR. HOOVER ESTIMATES FALL IN CONSUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

Mr. Hoover, in a statement, estimated the consumption of rubber in the United States during December as being 7,000 tons below November. While he regarded the reduction as partly seasonal, he thought it indicated a desire on the part of the American public to reduce consumption on account of high prices. He added that American rubber manufacturers had covered 75 per cent. of their requirements for the next six months by advance contracts.

Giving evidence before the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. C. E. Walters, atttached to the Bureau of Standards, said production costs prohibit the use on a large scale of reclaimed and synthetic rubber.

PROPERTY SALE.

GOOD BIDDING FOR CONDUIT ROAD PROPERTY.

Brisk bidding marked a sale of leasehold property held at Mr. A. C. da Rocha's auction rooms yesterday afternoon.

The property concerned is situated at No. 11, Conduit Road, and known as "Ranfurly." The total area is 20,000 square feet and the land is held under a Crown lease for the term of 75 years renewable for a further term of 75 years. The annual Crown rent is $138.

Mr. da Rocha started the bidding at an upset price of $40,000. This was advanced by a bid of $100, and then by another bid of $900, bringing the price up to $41,000. This order of alternate bids of $100 and $900 proceeded until the figure of $44,100 was reached, at which stage Mr. Li Koom Chun put up a bid of $900 and the property was knocked down to him for $4,500.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINO-RUSSIAN FRICTION.

DEFINITE RUPTURE REGARDING THE C.E.R.

COMPLETE DEADLOCK REACHED.

PEKING, January 20th.

Telegrams from Manchuria reveal that the dispute which has been proceeding for some time between the Soviet authorities and the Chinese over the question of the transportation of Chinese troops by the Chinese Eastern Railway, is fast developing into a struggle for *de facto* control of the railway.

DEFINITE RUPTURE REPORTED.

Negotiations between the Chinese authorities and the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin ended in a definite rupture, with the result that the former have now adopted the policy of armed intervention.

Traffic has ceased and the Russians have threatened to send troops to guard the line.

A passenger train which was forcibly occupied by Heilungkiang troops left Changchun for Harbin on the 17th instant under soldiers' coercion, and 1,200 Chinese troops were sent to Harbin by special train on the following day.

DEADLOCK IS REACHED.

Later telegrams from Harbin and Changchun show that the Sino-Soviet dispute in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway has reached a complete deadlock. The Chinese issued orders for the resumption of traffic yesterday, and attempted to coerce the station-master at Changchun into carrying out instructions. The latter, however, on receiving a counter-order from M. Ivanoff, refused to budge. It is reported from Harbin that the Chinese have now interlocked the signalling system and the despatch of the Trans-Siberian express was prevented by the menacing attitude of the Chinese crowd.

The Consular Body warned the Chinese Authorities that it will hold them responsible for loss of life and property, interference, with the rights of Foreign nations and damage to mails.

It appears that the Trans-Siberian express, which was outward bound from Harbin, was delayed five hours on January 18.

JAPAN IS WATCHING.

TOKYO, January 20th.

The Foreign Office spokesman says that the Japanese Government is watching the Sino-Russian friction in regard to the Changchun-Harbin line closely; but it does not anticipate danger arising, though the trouble probably will be long-drawn out.

Consular advices discount the rumour of Soviet mobilisation, as White Russian propaganda.

WEI YI SAN.

EXPECTED TO MAKE STAND AT LUANCHOW.

PEKING, January 20th.

General Wei Yi San, with his troops, has reached Luanchow. He is expected to make a stand at this place, with the support of the First Kuominchun (People's Army).

HONGKONG "CONSPIRACY."

ALLEGED PLANS TO SMUGGLE CHINESE INTO AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, January 19th.

The Federal authorities have taken active measures to terminate the practice of trying to smuggle Chinese to Australia on the birth certificates of dead Chinese. It is stated that the headquarters of the conspiracy are at Hongkong.

ARMED ROBBERY.

OLD WOMAN THE VICTIM.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning, two men, one armed with a knife and the other carrying a paper torch, entered a matshed on the new Shing Mun Tsin Wan Road, near Wo Lee Hop village, Tsun Wan, and carried out an armed robbery.

The matshed was occupied by an old woman, her husband and her daughter-in-law, who were all asleep. The men terrorised the occupants and then ransacked the matshed and searched the woman, from whom they stole $105 in Hongkong notes.

After remaining for about a quarter of an hour the robbers made off towards Tsun Wan.

BRIBERY CASE.

INDIAN CONSTABLE SENT TO PRISON.

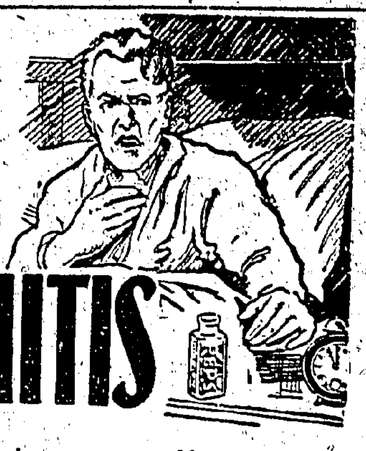
The case in which an Indian constable was charged with taking a bribe from a car driver, again came before Mr. B. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. D. McCallum, appeared for the defendant, and cross-examined the driver of the car. Witness said it was the constable who suggested a bribe, and when he met him next day defendant took the money willingly.

Evidence was given by a Chinese detective, who said he saw defendant accept a white packet from the driver. Witness tried to arrest defendant who threw the packet away, but he (witness) saw that it contained money.

Defendant was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

PEPS Banish BRONCHITIS



IT is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel bursting by the racking exertion, your head aches, and your chest is painful at the back, front and sides.

The first symptom of the acute form is *tightness or soreness of the chest* right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking, dry cough which sets up inflammation.

POWERFUL MEDICINAL FUMES.

Bronchitis gets more distressing as winter approaches unless the sufferer adopts the proper treatment, which is supplied by Peps, the wonderful breathe-able remedy.

When the handy little Peps tablet is stripped of its silver jacket and placed in the mouth, powerful medicinal fumes are given off which impregnate the air we breathe with all the chest-strengthening virtues of the pine forest, and as this medicinal air is breathed down the windpipe (where liquid medicine cannot pass), *the cure is at once begun.*

The obstructive phlegm is loosened and expectorated from the bronchial tubes; breathing is made easy; and an end is quickly put to the chest-racking cough. Peps completely banish all the terrors of bronchitis.

PEPS are obtainable in sealed glass bottles of Chemists and Dispensaries everywhere. Direct from Agents:—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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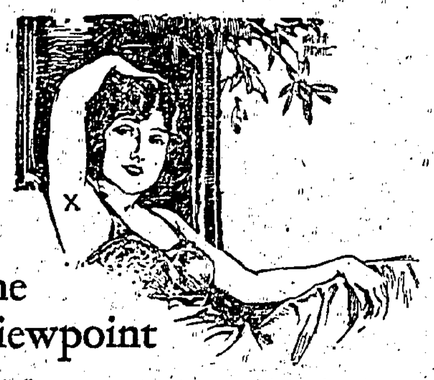
THE MILK from the tin, that tastes like the milk from THE COW.

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From the man's viewpoint

HE may thrill to your smartness yet never notice the cut or color of your gown. But should he glimpse the slightest trace of unsightly hair—the whole impression is spoiled; he classifies you from then on as a woman lacking in fastidiousness.

Avoid this unfair criticism. Keep your underarms, forearms and neck clean and fresh with the depilatory famous in France for over one hundred years—X-BAZIN! Safe, easy to use, delicately fragrant. X-BAZIN leaves your skin petal-soft and white. X-BAZIN does not coarsen, darken, or encourage future hair growth. And it takes but a few minutes to perform its important duty. Be fair to your beauty! Use X-BAZIN.

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X-BAZIN

Famous French Way of Removing Hair

Exclusive Agents for South China
R. H. KOTEWALL & CO., P. O. Box 252, Hongkong



PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, November 29th, 1925.

Miss C. Lowry, one of the bevy of clever overseas buyers that come over to Europe every year, passed through Paris this week, on her way to Brussels, and eventually London. During a chat I had with Miss Lowry, she told me of all the beautiful things she has been buying during the three months that she has been busy in these parts, and also revealed to me her impressions of present-day fashions, as they strike her after an absence from Europe of two years.

THE TWO-PIECE COSTUME.

"First, and most important of all," she began, "I must say that the characteristic about the present fashions which impressed me most is the part the two-piece costume, and ensemble effects, generally, are playing. Why, tailor-mades are as dead as the crinoline, to such an extent has their place been taken by two-piece models. In fact, I grew quite tired looking at two-piece costumes, for they predominate in every big collection. Usually, the dress is made of some soft material such as crêpe de Chine, crêpe Georgette or Romain or printed chiffon, and the coat is made of a heavier material, but always lined with material similar to that of the dress. This last is a most rigid rule.

"Then, there are the two-piece models for evening wear, quite the smartest things I have seen. The skirt is made of lamé, satin or crêpe Georgette, fitted with godets or pleats so as to flare out very much, and the jumper top is made of lamé, chiffon, crêpe Georgette or embroidered or beaded material, but always a material different to that of the skirt is chosen. Endless changes may be rung in with such a costume, for with one skirt, any number of jumper tops can be worn. The circular note is still in evidence in most of the skirts and nearly all the lighter type of frocks I have seen show full, flowing lines. Ninon, crêpe Georgette and crêpe de Chine are still favourites for afternoon and evening dresses.

"Kasha is still good, both plain and printed, although I noticed a tendency to use kasha more as a trimming now, rather than as a material in itself. In the field of sports wear, for example, I have seen endless models in jersey de laine trimmed with bands of kasha. Others, lighter in texture, were made of crêpe de Chine, and this, also was trimmed with bands of kasha in a darker shade, or else in a different colour to match. Other models showed a skirt made of kasha and a jumper of jersey trimmed with kasha the same as that of the skirt. Others, again, showed the skirt of plain kasha, or kasha in one colour, and the jumper in a figured kasha to match. Sports wear, by the way, has undergone a change, since my last visit, and, in place of the knitted sports garment that was all the rage a little while ago, there are now chiefly two-piece suits, featuring a skirt, usually very short and pleated, and a loose jumper top. To wear with such a suit, there is always the inevitable little pull on felt hat.

EVENING WEAR.

"For evening wear, beaded dresses are still considered smart, except that there is a big difference in the type of beads used for this purpose. In place of the ordinary crystal and metal beads, embroiderers are now using sequins, diamente, rhinestone, bat wing, coloured stones, irridiscent beads that have the changing colours of opals in them, and spangles. The effect, of course, is ever so much more handsome, if a little heavier. For outdoor wear, I have found that reps, fancy and plain, is as fashionable as any other material. Velvet, of course, is being worn a great deal, but I doubt if it will last till the Spring. Another material that is being made up into smart models, is Shetland tweed. With top coats, as with every other type of clothes, the idea is always to carry out an ensemble effect as much as possible, so that a coat is invariably designed to match the dress that is to be worn with it; and, always, the lining of the coat is chosen to match the dress, whenever possible, of the same material, so that, when the wearer throws open her coat, a perfectly harmonious effect is created. All top coats are heavily trimmed with fur, in fact all types of coats show fur added in some way or another as a trimming. And, here again, I noticed a detail that is a most interesting feature of present-day fashions, and that is, the extraordinary way in which Parisian furriers are imitating the more expensive kinds of fur in cheaper ones such as rabbit, musquash and opossum. One of the most successful imitations I consider is that of sable and mink made out of simple American opossum dyed and treated in such a clever way that it is almost impossible at first sight to tell the real from the imitation. Rabbit and hare are being treated to imitate chinchilla, also most effectively."

(*Continued on next column.*)

PRINCE AND WEMBLEY.

£1,000 TO HELP TO MEET LOSS.

SHARING GUARANTORS' BURDENS

The Prince of Wales has contributed £1,000 towards the cost of liquidating the British Empire Exhibition in connection with the loss on which the guarantors have been called upon to make heavy payments.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who is chairman of the committee which is winding up the affairs of the exhibition, received the Prince's cheque accompanied by the following letter:—

DEAR MR. THOMAS,

For many months past I have been very much concerned about the financial results of the British Empire Exhibition. As the first president of the exhibition, I took the chair at the meeting held at the Mansion House before I left for India in 1921.

Knowing that a sum of at least £1,000,000 had to be produced to enable these preliminary works of the exhibition to be started, I personally appealed to the public to guarantee that sum.

In response to my appeal a number of public spirited firms and individuals came forward. Sufficient guarantees were forthcoming, and as a result it was possible to hold the exhibition and to make it the great success from an Imperial point of view which it undoubtedly was.

By their timely support the guarantors earned the gratitude of the whole of our Commonwealth of Nations. The Exhibition has, however, resulted in a considerable financial loss, the greater part of which must be borne by the guarantors.

They are, I know, fulfilling their promises in the same generous spirit in which they gave them, and I now write to ask you to express to them my sincere appreciation of the part they have played.

It is my desire to share, in some small degree, the burden they have to shoulder. I therefore enclose my cheque for £1,000.—Believe me, Yours sincerely,

EDWARD P.

NO OBLIGATION TO HELP.

Mr. Thomas, in an interview when he communicated this letter, said:

"This is a magnificent and spontaneous act. The Prince is not a guarantor, and is, therefore, under no obligation. But he made an appeal to others to become guarantors, and this is his method of showing that he does not want to escape responsibility himself.

"On behalf of the liquidators I am thanking him for it."

FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

"As to colours that are fashionable, if I were to start naming them, I would never finish. All the greens are good, likewise the browns, and this means that endless range of shades from champagne and beige to *tête de negre*. Bordeaux and burgundy are shades that are much in evidence now, and by these, I mean a shade that is more like the colour of beetroot than anything else.

THE LATEST IN HATS.

"As to hats, the little pull-on shape is more to the fore than ever. The only change I have noted is in the matter of material. Whereas, there was nothing but felt to be seen a little while ago, there is now any amount of velvet shapes about, particularly stitched and fancy velvets. Generally there is no other trimming beyond that afforded by the material itself or the stitchery worked on it, than ornament stuck through in front or at the side at a smart angle. Little animals, and quaint little figures, fashioned of tiny brilliants or of marquisette are still the rage for trimming simple millinery of this type."

THE RETURN OF TAFFETAS.

"One important detail I noticed was the return of taffetas. Everywhere, I have seen dresses of taffetas, reversible taffetas for the most part, made with very full skirts. In fact, there is a rage just at present for this material for evening wear, and for this type of full-skirted dress."

EVENING COATS.

"For evening coats, those of the reversible type are also very much worn. I have seen gorgeous evening coats and capes made of lamé and lined with velvet so that they could be worn either side out. These are as practical as they are effective, because they can be made to harmonise with several evening gowns, merely by changing from one side to another, and thus enable the wearer to carry out the ensemble note that is so essential to good dressing these days."

NEW BAGS.

"In the way of novelties, what have impressed me most are the new bags. They are called the "Mistinguett" bags, and are fitted along the top with a fastening that is just like those you see on tobacco pouches. By means of a clip attached to a tab you open your bag by sliding it along from one end of the bag to another, and to shut it, you slide it back again. I have seen nothing more fascinating for a long while."

"As to jewellery, pearls are still worn a great deal, but the latest novelty I have seen is a bracelet made of huge links, in gold, silver or platinum, studded at intervals with big stones, coloured ones mostly, such as onyx, turquoise, topaz, amethyst and the like. It is now many seasons since the bracelet played a definite part in the fashion world, but, with the appearance of this new bracelet, one can safely say it has come back with vengeance, and to stay."



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A CHRISTIAN EMPIRE.

THE TASK OF THE MISSIONARY.

WIDENING OF SCOPE.

[BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.]

The term "missionary" has received a new connotation within our life-time. Thirty years ago Lord Salisbury told an audience at Exeter Hall that missionaries were not popular at the Foreign Office, and that was the view held at the time by the average layman everywhere. Since then, however, a considerable quickening has taken place in our moral sense towards the backward races, especially those in the British Commonwealth.

The mandatory clauses of the League of Nations Covenant are symptoms of this change, and the Church Congress held at Eastbourne last October, though on a smaller scale, offered a most significant illustration of the same thing. The subject discussed was "World Problems and Christianity," and the calibre and experience of the great public servants who delivered addresses, and the wide interest taken in the Press, very clearly indicated the importance of the subject in the public mind. The change is mainly due to the development of a world situation in which the value—indeed, the necessity—of the spiritual forces of life has been thrown into striking and peremptory relief. The new movements in Asia and Africa, political, economic, intellectual, educational, though full of promise, are as yet quite ambiguous in their moral tendency. The issue depends on the development of the best ideals of human character and human relationships to control the impatience, the head-strong wilfulness, and the concentration upon self which are ever characteristic dangers of adolescence, whether in nations or in individuals. And since Christianity more than any other force in the world is able to create right character and right relationships, men's thoughts have turned to Christianity and its teachers with a new interest. It is quite easy to over-estimate the importance of this change of view. We who seek to preach Christianity everywhere are moved to do so not because of its admitted practical value to human happiness and progress, but because we believe it to be eternal truth. Nevertheless we welcome the changed attitude.

THE FIELD SURVEYED.

In these circumstances it may be of interest to survey the field and to ask how far the spiritual agencies of Britain are rising to their task; and the first thing to notice is the astounding advance revealed by the mere numerical statistics of Christian missions. In the year 1800, throughout the whole area stretching from the West African Coast right across to China and the East Indies, and from Russia and Siberia in the north to the heart of Africa and the bounds of the Indian Ocean in the south, there were not a dozen missionaries of the Reformed Churches. In those days, with a few notable exceptions, there was no sense of missionary obligation throughout English or American Christendom. This was probably less true of the Roman Catholics, but even their activities, now so strong and world-wide, were at this period comparatively weak. A hundred years later, at the close of the nineteenth century, 15,000 missionaries of the Reformed Churches were at work in Africa and the East, and, though statistics are not available, we may conclude with certainty that the Roman Catholic missionaries were at least trebled in number. To-day the total number of missionaries of the Reformed Churches in the mission field is no fewer than 30,000, with a communicants' roll of 3,500,000 and a roll of baptized adherents numbering many millions more; and every year the rate of increase accelerates. In India, Burma, and Ceylon to-day there are over 5,700 missionaries, of whom 2,700 are British and about an equal number American. In Egypt there are 354 missionaries, of whom 236 are American and 102 are British. In the Sudan there are 80 Protestant missionaries, of whom 35 are American and 32 are British. In the rest of British territory in Africa there are nearly 4,000 Protestant missionaries, of whom over 2,000 are British and 664 American.

It will be seen that the American missionary work in British territory (conducted mainly by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists) bulks very large. Indeed, throughout these regions America is making a very noble contribution, by its width of outlook and its strong financial support, to the spiritual development of the people. But British Christendom is very active also. The great missions of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda and Kenya Colony, and of the Church of Scotland in Kenya Colony and Nyasaland, are known and respected by all visitors to East Africa; while in Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and in the South Africa the Methodists, the Dutch Reformed Church, the London Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, are doing a great work; and the activities of the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyans, and the Scottish Churches are not less important in British West Africa. In India the great universities are again prominent in their missions to Delhi and Calcutta and to Chota Nagpur, while the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel share the work with the missionary societies of the Free Churches in the Punjab, in Bengal, in Madras, and a score of other areas. In the mandated British territories of the Pacific and in islands under British rule the London Missionary Society has done a truly noble work for many years, while the Australian and New Zealand Boards of Missions represent a more recent but growing contribution in those areas from the Anglican Church.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

With this very large development during the past century and a quarter a not less remarkable change has been witnessed in the scope of missionary work. The missionary no longer considers himself a messenger whose commission is at an end as soon as his spiritual message is delivered. He finds himself responsible for the promotion of human well-being in every department of life. He is called upon to doctor the bodies of his people, to educate their children, to lead and advise in local self-government, and, in general, to be a sort of spiritual lubricant greasing the wheels of the adolescent human society. "Homo sum" is his motto, "humani nihil a me alienum puto."

And this widening of scope has led to new and improved relations between the missionary and the secular authorities. All over the world Governments have found by experience the value of missionary co-operation. In the Pacific, where trader and missionary a generation ago were at bitter feud, there is now cordial co-operation between missionaries, traders, and Government officials in the development of the native population. In India the old mutual suspicion has given place to hearty co-operation and frequent cordial expressions of appreciation by Government officials, from the Viceroy downwards. But perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of the new co-operation is to be found in Africa. Here missionary leaders have clearly seen that the development of the African races demands education interpreted in a very wide sense. For instance, the epoch-making work of the Phelps-Stokes Commission has set a stamp of broad humanity upon all the educational work of the missionary agencies throughout Africa; and their aim is not merely to train the mind, but to develop the whole nation in which they are working, and to supply their educational needs in the light of the religious, social, hygienic, and economic conditions of the country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Colonial Office, in responding to the insistent demands of Africa for education, has turned to the missionaries for help.

Nevertheless "there remains very much land yet to be possessed." In their widened outlook and in the appreciation of their efforts by the Governments of the British Commonwealth the missionary agencies can indeed show a very remarkable development. Yet we cannot claim to have gripped the heart of the problem. In spite of all this advance, the challenge of the world to the Christian Church is more insistent and peremptory than ever. The issues at stake will not wait upon the leisure of Christendom, but will certainly be settled apart from the influence of Christianity if Christendom fails to seize the present opportunity. It is for this reason that the Church of England, acting through its Missionary Council, has ordered the preparation of four great reports, on Africa, India, the Far East, and Moslem lands respectively, with a view to a definite statement in terms of personal agents and money of the demands laid upon the Church of our generation. These reports are to be presented at a great Convention in London next January.

The fact of the matter is that the Christian Churches are handicapped at every turn by the apathy and reluctance of the Christian nation behind them. Beyond question they are doing a great work; but, when all is said, the scale is utterly inadequate to the demands. If Christian England were really true to its beliefs, if only Christian citizens would back their beliefs with practical support, then the whole colour of human progress might be changed and the Christian Church of our generation might stand out, in accordance with her true nature and origin, as the supreme constructive element in the world of to-morrow; the standing witness among the nations to the hidden presence, the unfailing purpose and the changeless Love which guides human affairs.—*Times.*

INSURING BOYS' EDUCATION.

£1 PER TERM PREMIUM.

HEADMASTERS AND COMPULSION.

"A scheme of insurance, prepared by the Educational Facilities Association, to meet the cases of boys whose responsible parents die while they are at school was discussed at the Headmasters' Conference at Shrewsbury School last month.

Introducing the subject, Dr. C. A. Alington, headmaster of Eton, said the proposal was that on payment of a premium of £1 per term £40 a term would be guaranteed from the time of the father's death until the boy was 18. The scheme was based on the case of a boy who entered a school just before the age of 14, and also rested on the assumption that in any school which undertook it it would be optional for boys at present attending but compulsory for new entrants.

In the course of a discussion the opinion was expressed that the premium was much too high for the risk involved, one headmaster declaring that from 5s. to 10s. would enable his governors to give the benefits of the scheme. The idea of compulsion was also objected to.

The conference agreed that the action of headmasters should be confined to submitting the proposal to parents and putting them in touch with the Educational Facilities Association.

WORLD'S WONDER.

AMAZING RESULTS AT RUGBY WIRELESS STATION.

A London report dated December 12th says:—Amazing success attended the official tests of Rugby's huge wireless station operating on a wave length of 18,200 (?) metres. The first trial was in broad daylight on Thursday, and the results were most gratifying. America advised that the Rugby signals came through extremely well, and were easily ten times stronger than those from Leafield, which hitherto was Britain's best station. The report from South Africa said Rugby was easily the most distinct station in Europe. Since Thursday the test signals have ranged over the whole 24 hours, and the officials were delighted to learn that to-day's predawn signals were picked up with amazing clarity in Australia and New Zealand.

The success was all the more surprising because only half of the 12 masts and only half of the bewildering array of three miles of aerials were in use. The remainder of the aerials at present are being devoted to two-way telephony tests to America, as a result of which, it is hoped, a London subscriber soon will be able to call up a number in New York. Meanwhile it is thought there is no limit to the Rugby station's possibilities for swift and accurate wireless transmission throughout the world.

A MASTER OSCILLATOR.

It is revealed that the secret of the success achieved is the creation of a master oscillator, produced by the British Post Office's Research Department, whereby the wave length keeps its own path, and overcomes the atmospheres. This is especially important in the case of traffic to Australia, and it is considered that it will permit of ships being in constant touch with the Rugby station from any point of Australia, and also continuously on the voyage *en route* to London.

One of the great advantages of the Rugby service will be the fact that the steamers on the Australian run will be no longer dependent on the news from the German station at Nauen, which hitherto has outdistanced Leafield by thousands of miles.

The Head of the Post Office Ratio Department, in a statement, said the Rugby transmission would soon be in public service, and the wireless would then supersede the cable for ordinary communications around the world.

Sir Robert Donald, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, states that the range-testing stage has been reached at Rugby wireless station, which, early in the new year, will be sending messages to reach every ship on the seven seas and the remotest corner of the Dominions. He also states that within a few weeks the station will be experimenting with America in two-way telephony.

The 12 masts of the super-power stations at Rugby are each 820ft. high, while the aerials are about 1½ miles long and half a mile wide. The station, which has a power of 1,000 kilowatts, occupies a site 1½ square miles in extent.

PEARY AND NORTH POLE.

HIS DISCOVERY CLAIM CHALLENGED.

Is the North Pole still undiscovered? asks the *Observer*. Admiral Peary's claim to have "nailed the Stars and Stripes to the Pole" on September 6th, 1909, has been disputed in America on several occasions, and now in the New York *Independent*, Mr. William E. Shea, who is described by the editor as "a student of Arctic exploration," sets forth in an article his reasons for believing that Peary did not reach the Pole.

Peary, who was accompanied on the last stage of the expedition by only Ross Marvin, who was drowned, the Negro, Henson, and "a handful of untutored Eskimos," spoke of the "almost unimaginable unevenness and roughness" of the surface of the Polar sea, and yet, Mr. Shea points out, Peary travelled under the handicap of these "unimaginable" conditions 57 miles a day:

This (says Mr. Shea) he claimed to have done over a course that both he and Ellsworth describe as infernal. Fifty-seven miles a day for eight days for Peary, half a mile a day for four days for Ellsworth. Fifty-seven miles a day for Peary with four men on the Polar ice; eight miles a day when his expedition (at the start) was at its strongest. These things require explanation. Till they are cleared up Peary's claim cannot be taken seriously.

Mr. Shea also comments on the extraordinary attitude of silence which Peary adopted on his return from his journey. Here he quotes from Peary's own words as wrung from him by a Congressional Committee in 1911, when Congress was considering whether or not to bestow honours upon him:

Mr. Roberts: Captain Peary, when you returned from your dash, the first people you saw were those of the ship?

Captain Peary: Yes, sir.

Mr. Roberts: You, of course, told them of the trip.

Captain Peary: No, I did not; I did not go into any details in regard to the trip.

Mr. Roberts: Did you tell them you had reached the Pole?

Captain Peary: I told Captain Bartlett; *no one else.*

Mr. Shea says that for the sake of truth in history, if for no other reason, all the facts bearing on the question should be brought to light now while many witnesses who can offer first-hand evidence are alive.

BUSY POSTAL DAYS.

260,000,000 PACKAGES IN 4 DAYS.

52,000,000 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

Christmas postal records have been broken this year. In four days the Post Office throughout the country dealt with 240,000,000 letters and post-cards and 20,000,000 parcels, comprising the first part of the inland Christmas mail, and they were ready to handle the same amount again before Christmas morning.

This volume of traffic is one-fifth more than it was a year ago and seven times greater than at other periods of the year.

Unoccupied shops, church halls, schools, and in some cases empty houses served as temporary post offices in London districts where existing arrangements could not cope with the thousands of letters and parcels that poured in every hour.

In addition to regular employees 8,000 temporary helpers, mostly unemployed ex-Service men, were working in the metropolis as postmen, sorters, porters, or van drivers. London's fleet of mail vehicles was doubled, and there were approximately 1,200 of all sorts in use. Nearly all the 600 tradesmen's cars, lorries, and horse-drawn wagons and drays hired for the season were larger than ordinary mail-vans, so that transport facilities are estimated to have been trebled.

"DEAD" LETTERS.

When a reporter visited the great sorting office at Mount Pleasant, E.C., the officials of the Dead-Letter Department produced bundles of children's missives which they had been unable to deliver.

It would have been thought that nothing could be simpler than to find the persons to whom these letters were addressed:

FATHER CHRISTMAS,	SANTA CLAUS,
Sun-alley,	Red Cloak Manor,
Rainbow-square,	Hollyberry-avenue,
Cloudbank,	Sledgeton,
Fairyland.	Everywhere.

Across the face of both these envelopes was stamped in ugly black letters the words "Insufficiently Addressed!" Scores of similar letters had been as ruthlessly dealt with.

One child had sent a communication to Peter Pan in Never Never Land, but a postal clerk with a serious mind had written across it in red ink "Try Sir J. M. Barrie, Adelphi, W.C. 2, or Miss Dorothy Dickson, Shaftesbury Theatre." Neither of these places is in Never Never Land.

LITTLE GIRL'S APPEAL.

From Bermondsey a little girl addressed a sweet letter to Father Christmas asking for a necklace and crackers and mentioned that she had been unable to stamp it because there was little money in the home. The Post Office, however, has affixed a large mauve stamp and opposite the name of Father Christmas has stamped the words "3d. to pay on delivery."

In accordance with the regulations of the department all these letters are opened, and small gifts which the senders have enclosed for Santa Claus or stamps they have put in for a reply are gravely returned to them with an official announcement that delivery has not been possible.

The public now wrap parcels so securely that there is scarcely any work for the "hospital" where loose or damaged packages are repaired.

MOTOR FATALITIES IN U.S.

In the United States last year 15,528 people were killed by motor-car accidents—another world's record. This total does not include deaths from collisions between trains and motor-cars, which added 1,532. The death-rate by motor accident for the entire country in 1924 is placed at 15.7 per 100,000 of the population, as compared with 14.9 in 1923, 12.5 in 1922, and 11.5 in 1921. California headed the list of States with 32 killed per 100,000.

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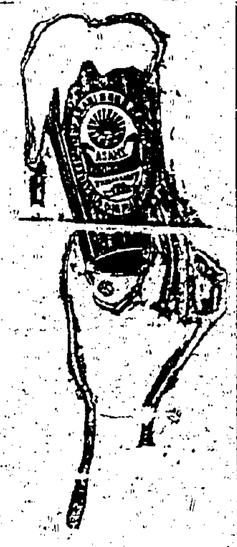
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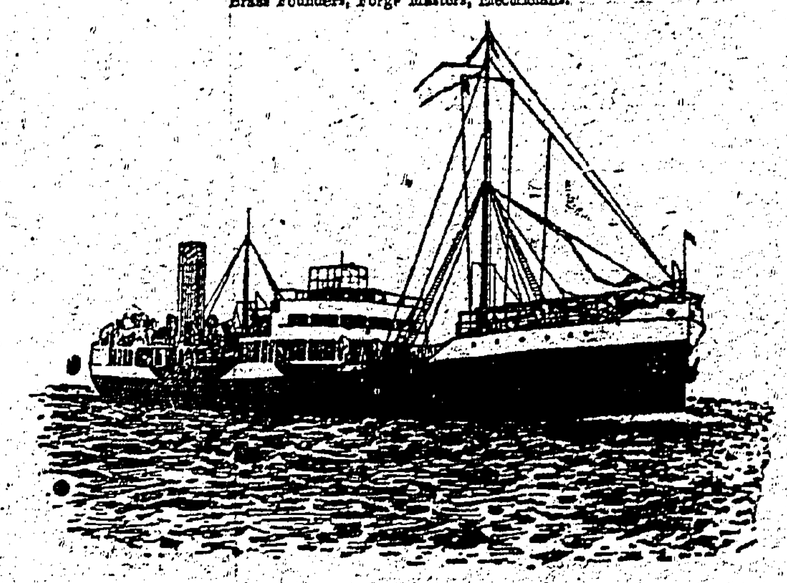
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R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 19th.

Alps Maru, Japanese str., 4,881 tons, Capt. Accasawa, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Oakridge, American str., 3,735 tons, Capt. A. Johnson, from Astoria and Shanghai. The latter port she left on January 16th, with a cargo of flour, lying at buoy No. B30.—Colombia Pacific S.S. Co.

Van Overstraten, Dutch str., 2,888 tons, Capt. H. Shinter, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.—J.C.J.L.

January 20th.

Chenan, British str., 1,305 tons, Capt. R. Ashby, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

D'Artagnan, French str., 15,104 tons, Capt. Desiral, from Marseilles *viâ* ports. She left Marseilles on December 19th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.

Ginzan Maru, Japanese str., 1,005 tons, Capt. K. Takahashi, from Dairen and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—O.S.K.

President Madison, American str., 14,187 tons, Capt. R. E. Carey, from Seattle, which port she left on December 29th, with 1,945 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—A.O.L.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 6,143 tons, Capt. Sumihiko Shibutami, from Manila, with 1,025 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

January 20th.

Alps Maru, for Shanghai.
Amakusa Maru, for Swatow.
Anatina, for Miri.
D'Artagnan, for Shanghai.
Fon Sang, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Havenstein, for Shanghai.
Hoihow, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Hop Sang, for Formosa.
Karachi Maru, for Takao.
Oakridge, for Manila.
President Madison, for Manila.
Takada, for Singapore.
Taming, for Hoihow.
Teijun Maru, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Admiral Oriental liner *President Madison*, on January 20th:—For Hongkong: Mr. J. J. Braga d'Azavedo, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hee, Mrs. Hee, Major J. F. C. Hyndman, Miss A. James, Mr. A. Jehnich, Mr. M. Kosawa, Mr. Ling Kwei, Mr. L. M. S. Lloyd, Mrs. S. C. Liu and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lester, Mr. Li Shin Ping, Mr. J. Nagasawa, Mr. I. S. Pelly, Mr. F. H. Rose, Miss H. Rose, Mr. F. T. Spangler, Mr. R. W. Talbot, Mr. F. Witson. For Manila: Dr. Olaf Bentzen, Mr. J. H. Birkenhauer, Mr. P. A. Crothwaite, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Eckerson, Mr. P. A. Guzman and son, Miss M. Mulkey, Mrs. F. J. Mayers, Miss Lila Ozario, Miss Margaret Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Willey, and Mr. T. P. Williams.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Karmala (P. & O.), due January 23rd, about 6 p.m.
Tilawa (B.I. & Apcar), due January 23rd.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—

KOWLOON DOCK.—Cheong Shing, Nam Sang, Passett, Seistan, Tangistan, Empress of Russia.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Kingyuan, Empress of Australia, Shantung, Anatina, Kwang Lee, Chusan, Philoctetes, Fatshan.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Ling Nam.

AT KOWLOON BAY.—Haifoong, L. Onawa, Sun On.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed the total number of vessels in harbour at 9 a.m. to be 73, of which 39 were British.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered eight, *viz.*—two British, one French, two Dutch, one American and two Japanese. Of the arrivals, one vessel entered from a coast port, namely Amoy. There were ten departures, including two vessels for Amoy and two for Kwang Chow Wan; while there were three vessels with clearance papers in, including one for Swatow.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong	4,268	tons.
For ports beyond	8,101	,,
Total	12,369	,,

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday).

For Hongkong	12,016	tons.
For ports beyond	28,502	,,
Total	40,518	,,

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 1,120 tons were carried by the two British vessels, one entering 700 tons from Sandakan and the other 420 tons from Tsingtao and Shanghai. The largest entry was by one of the Dutch steamers from Batavia and Balikpapan, namely 1,757 tons. Deck passengers carried totalled 1,709, of which number the s.s. *Van Overstraten* from Amoy brought 1,413.

The arrivals was as under.—The s.s. *Mau Sang* (British), from Sandakan with 66,472 cubic feet of timber and 700 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Chenan* (British) from Tsingtao and Shanghai with 420 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Amazone* (French) from Yokohama and Shanghai with eight tons of general cargo and mail and 772 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Tjikini* (Dutch) from Batavia and Balikpapan with 1,757 tons of general cargo, 87 drums of arrack, 90 drums of drialene and mail and 2,252 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Van Overstraten* (Dutch) from Amoy with 600 tons of cargo for ports beyond; the s.s. *Oakridge* (American) from Astoria and Shanghai with 286 tons general cargo and 1,870 for ports beyond; the s.s. *Aki Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Nagasaki with 513 tons of general cargo and mail and 2,607 tons for ports beyond and the s.s. *Shinyo Maru* (Japanese) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 584 tons of cotton yarn, canned goods and old newspapers and mail.

Later arrivals, too late for entry in the above returns, included the s.s. *D'Artagnan* (French) from Marseilles and Saigon with general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Madison* (American) from Seattle and Shanghai with 1,645 tons of flour, 256 tons of general cargo (total 1,901 tons) and mail from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai and 2,326 tons of general cargo for Manila; the s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (Japanese) from Manila with 1,025 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Alps Maru* (Japanese) from Bremen and Singapore with 151 tons of dangerous goods and 545 tons of general cargo and mail and 9,884 tons of general cargo for ports beyond and the s.s. *Hunan* from the North with general cargo and mail.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Khyber* left Shanghai for this port on the 19th inst. at 3.30 p.m., and is due here on the 22nd about 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama on Tuesday, January 19th, at 11 p.m., for Vancouver, B.C.

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N.Y.K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports:
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$405, G.$420, G.$440
YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 28th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU Saturday, 20th Feb.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 13th Feb.
HAKONE MARU Saturday, 27th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Feb.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
CALCUTTA MARU Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAMAKURA MARU end of Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
MURORAN MARU Saturday, 23rd Jan.
HAKATA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 17th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) Saturday, 23rd Jan.
SUWA MARU Thursday, 28th Jan.
SADO MARU Thursday, 28th Jan.
NAGANO MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.
TOBA MARU Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "OLDEKERK"	23rd Jan.,	1926
s.s. "GEMMA"	20th Feb.,	,,
s.s. "ZOSMA"	20th Mar.,	,,

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA"	9th Feb.,	1926
s.s. "OOSTKERK"	9th Mar.,	,,

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via NINGPO & SHANGHAI ...	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday,	21st Jan., at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"FOOKSANG"	Monday,	25th Jan., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"LEESANG"	Tuesday,	26th Jan., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI ...	"YUSANG"	Wednesday,	27th Jan., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KWAISANG"	Thursday,	28th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday,	29th Jan., at 2 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Monday,	1st Feb., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday,	2nd Feb., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI ...	"HOSANG"	Saturday,	6th Feb., at 4 p.m.

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"GLENOGLE"	7th Feb.
"GLENAMOY"	23rd ,,
"GLENGARRY"	4th Mar.
"GLENSHANE"	21st ,,

HOMEWARDS. Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10 am 24th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENSHIEL"	31st Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"PEMBROESHIRE" ...	17th Feb.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENIFFER"	9th Mar.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.

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"PRESIDENT MADISON" Jan. 28th.
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23

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 21st	7.05 a.m.	6.04 p.m.
,, 22nd	7.05 ,,	6.04 ,,
,, 23rd	7.05 ,,	6.05 ,,
,, 24th	7.05 ,,	6.06 ,,
,, 25th	7.05 ,,	6.07 ,,
,, 26th	7.04 ,,	6.08 ,,
,, 27th	7.04 ,,	6.08 ,,
,, 28th	7.04 ,,	6.09 ,,
,, 29th	7.04 ,,	6.10 ,,
,, 30th	7.03 ,,	6.10 ,,
,, 31st	7.03 ,,	6.11 ,,

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S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ...	...via Suez Canal	16th February

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S.S. "COMERIC"... ...	...via Suez Canal	27th February

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "YANGTSE"	...via Suez Canal	19th Jan., 1926.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ...	...via Suez Canal	28th Jan., "
S.S. "OANFA"	...via Suez Canal	7th Feb., "
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ...	...via Suez Canal	16th Feb. "

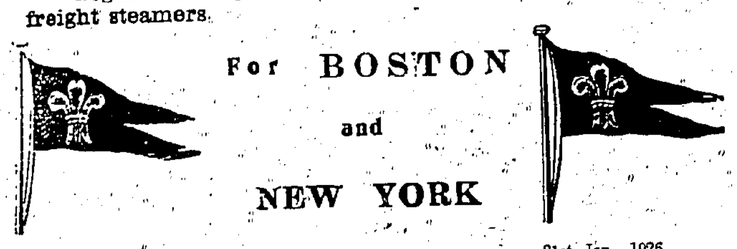
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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"LAHORE"	5,252	21st Jan. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan. Noon	Mars., Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	1st Feb. Noon.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don., A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	0,941	29th May	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	21st June	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	20th Jan. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	8,500	9th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	19th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	26th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Mar.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July.	

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolamougan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KARMALA"	9,128	24th Jan. D/L.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	25th Jan. D/L.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	17th Feb.	Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Shanghai & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"RANPURA"	16,585	9th July	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAINING Capt. W. C. Passmore Tuesday, 26th Jan., 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ...	"TAMING"	On	21st Jan.,	11 a.m.
HONGAY	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On	21st Jan.,	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On	21st Jan.,	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"HUNAN"	On	22nd Jan.,	Noon.
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On	23rd Jan.,	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On	23rd Jan.,	4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On	24th Jan.,	Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SZECHUEN"	On	26th Jan.,	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE ...	"ANKING"	On	26th Jan.,	D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHUSAN"	On	27th Jan.,	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On	28th Jan.,	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On	29th Jan.,	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On	30th Jan.,	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On	31st Jan.,	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

S.S. "CHANGTE"

This Vessel will sail hence on 2nd February, Noon.

— FOR —

MANILA, ILOILO, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [16

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" Sails 25th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails	10th Feb.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	Sails	11th Mar.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	Sails	11th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "ESQUILINO"...	Sails	16th Feb.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails	15th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	Sails	12th April
S.S. "FIUME-L"	Sails	13th May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	Sails from Calcutta	31st Jan.
	" Colombo	12th Feb.
S.S. "UMSINGA"	Sails from Calcutta	31st Mar.
	" Colombo,	12th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 1030. Agents. [17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.		Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
FONTAINE BLEAU	B & A			2nd Feb., 1926.
D'ARTAGNAN	A	18th Dec., 1925	20th Jan., 1926	16th Feb., "
ANGKOR	B	1st Jan., 1926	3rd Feb., "	2nd Mar., "
PORTHOS	A	15th Jan., "	17th Feb., "	16th Mar., "
ANDRE LEBON	A	29th Jan., "	3rd Mar., "	30th Mar., "
PAUL LECAT	A	12th Feb., "	17th Mar., "	13th Apr., "
AMBOISE	B	26th Feb., "	31st Mar., "	27th Apr., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.... £ 95. 0d. 0d. | B CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.... £ 83. 0s. 0d.
2nd " ... £ 68. 0d. 0d. | 2nd " £ 60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).
S.S. " " loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about
S.S. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MACAO.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTER in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O., and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of the Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for advices of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES, are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Officer-in-Charge as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1926 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd Floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Hunan*	21st Jan.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	*Pres. Cleveland* ...	21st Jan.
Straits	*Autowedon* ...	22nd Jan.
Shanghai	*Khyber*	22nd Jan.
Shanghai	*Siechuen*	22nd Jan.
Straits	*Tilawa*	23rd Jan.
Europe via Suez letters & papers London, 24th, Dec. 1925 Parcels 17th, Dec. 1925, ...	*Karmala*	24th Jan.
Straits	*Suwa Maru* ...	25th Jan.
Australia & Manila ...	*Changte* ...	27th Jan.
Japan...	*Aisuka Maru* ...	29th Jan.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Adams* ...	1st Feb.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Siberia Maru* ...	1st Feb.
Australia and Manila	*Tanda*	5th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per		Date	
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taming* ...	Thursday,	21st,	9.30 A M
Straits	*Van Overstraten* ...			11.30 A M
Amoy	*Prominent*			12.30 P M
Straits	*Lahore*			2.30 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.&S., America, & *EUROPE via VANCOUVER,B.C.—due Vancouver,B.C., 8th Feb....	*Emp. of Canada*	Parcels		3.00 P M
		Reg.		4.15 P M
		Letters		5.00 P M
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 2nd Feb.	*Taiping* ...	Parcels		5.00 P M
		Reg.	22nd,	9.45 A M
		Letters		10.30 A M
Haiphong	*Hunan* ...			10.00 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	*Taikoo Maru* ...			8.30 A M
Manila ...	*Pres. Cleveland* ...			1.30 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Feb.	*Khyber*	Parcels		5.00 P M
		Reg.	23rd,	9.45 A M
		Letters		10.30 A M
Amoy	*Tjilini* ...			10.00 A M
Bangkok	*Kwangtung* ...			2.30 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, and *SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 19th February and EUROPE via Siberia (letters and postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)—Ship sails on Sunday, 24th inst., at noon	*Korea Maru* ...	Reg.		4.15 P M
		Letters		5.00 P M
*Shanghai & *Japan	*Karmala*			5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday,	24th,	9.00 A M
Hoihow	*King Yuan*			9.00 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"DARDANUS"	26th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"NUMAEUS"	9th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AUTOMEDON"	23rd Feb.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON"	4th Feb.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ANTILOCHUS"	20th Feb.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PELEUS"	5th Mar.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Mar.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"PHILOCTETES"	27th Jan.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS"	17th Feb.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"OANFA"	7th Feb.	Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"ST. COMPANION"	7th Mar.	Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	7th April	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	5th May	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	2nd June	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	14th July	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents. 6

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 20th, 1926.

On London.—		
Telegraphic Transfer ...	...	2/4¼
Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	2/4 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	...	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...		2/4¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...		2/5 9/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight		2/5 11/16
On Paris.—		
Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	1,540
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	...	1,630
On New York.—		
Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	57⅛
Credits, at 30 days' sight	...	59⅜
On Bombay.—		
Telegraphic Tranfer ...		156¾
Bank Bills, on demand ...		
On Calcutta.—		
Telegraphic Transfer ...		156¾
Bank Bills, on demand ...		
On Shanghai.—		
Bank Bills, at sight ...		nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...		
On Yokohama.—On demand	...	130
On Manila.—On demand ...	...	115⅜
On Singapore.—On demand	...	101¼
On Batavia.—On demand ...	...	142
On Haiphong.—On demand...	...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	...	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	...	78¼
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	...	88.20
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	...	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	...	31 5/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling£4,500,000
Silver$26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor.£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 59,667,283.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hongkong	Saigon
Canton	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Djibouti	Noumea	Singapore
FortBayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Touraue
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfou

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [38

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital.....Frs. 20,000,000
Reserves.....Frs. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital ..Frs. 50,000,000

Branches:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
Canton	Hongkong	

Bankers:
France: Société Generale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December 1925

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund£1,300,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

Hongkong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shinchiku, Paichu, Tainan Pakao, Tamsui, Toyen, Ako, Pinan.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hongkong Singapore Soerabaya Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York Calcutta.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 1st Decemb 1925. [27

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Head Office: Hongkong.
Established 1912.

Authorised Capital £1,200,000
Paid Up Capital £1,078,009
Silver Reserve Fund $ 700,000
Branches:—Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.
London Bankers—The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Deposit Boxes to let.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中 華 銀 行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... 19,760,200.00
Reserve Fund..... 9,864,398.69

Head Office:—Peking.
Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.

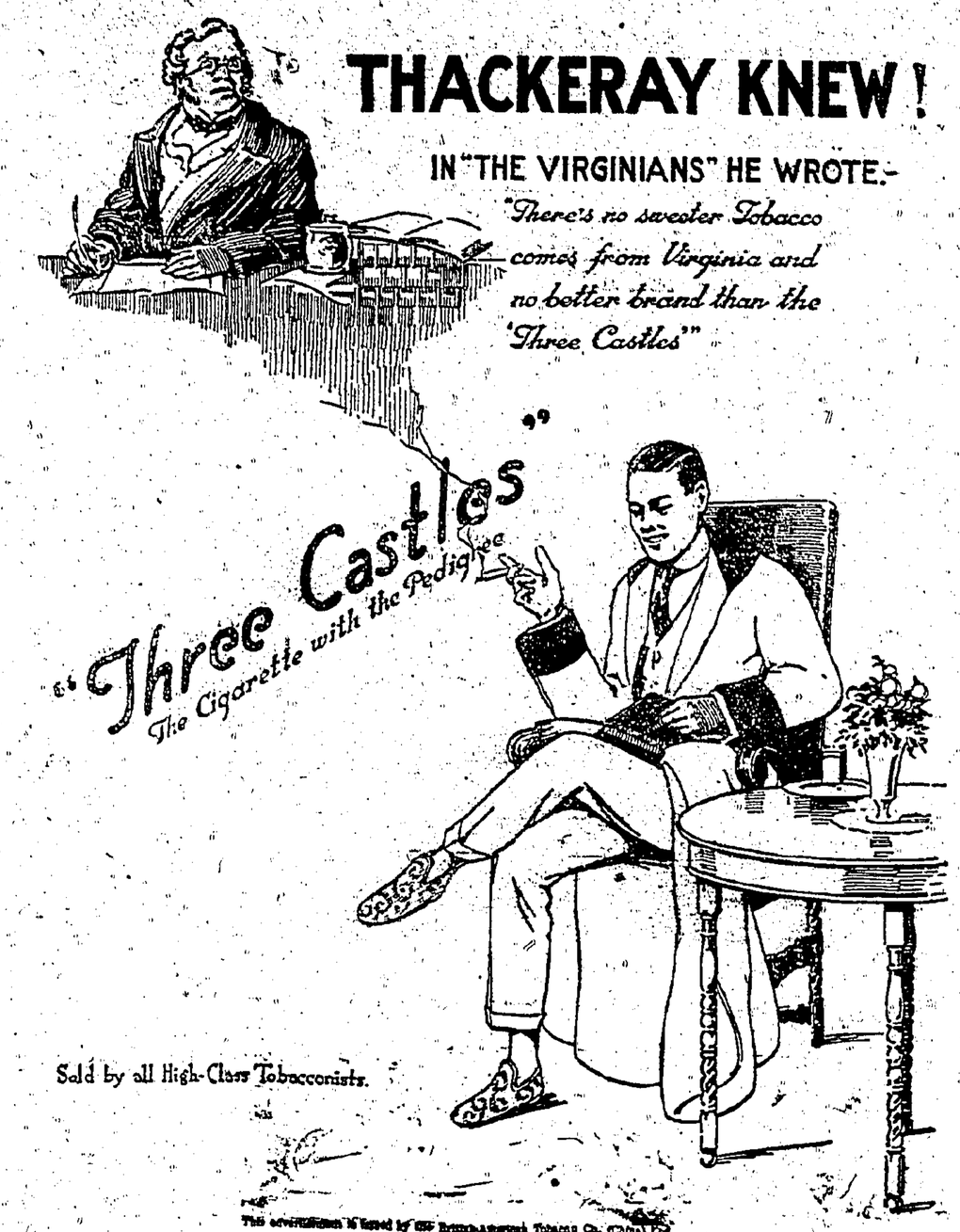
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 16th, 1926. [38

HEDEELANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.
Authorized Capital
Guilders 150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital ,, 80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund ,, 20,536,861 (£1,711,405)
Special Reserves ,, 22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
Branches:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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